THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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All letters, telegraphic dispatches, and packages, should be properly sealed and addressed

AVALANCHE,
A'alanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Mr. Greeley's salary is $7,500.

Pendleton has been riding after Dexter.

New Haven has a "D. Y. W. Y. K." club.

Cleveland boasts a female velocipedist.

Montreal has a new Academy of Music.

The Iowa State University has 350 students.

Pennsylvania has 40,000 "Knights of Pythias."

The champion joust in America is Frank Swift.

Wire-pullers—the telegraph men now before Congress.

A new tenor, Perelli by name, has appeared in Genoa.

There are about three hundred velocipedes in New York.

The wine crop of Portugal for 1868 is estimated at 48,000 pipes.

Owen Meredith (Robert Lytton) has a new volume of poems ready.

The English army costs yearly the enormous sum of $77,275,000.

Two of the students in the Iowa Agricultural College are women.

Bonner is again said to be negotiating for the purchase of the *Herald*.

Boston is to have a Horticultural and Agricultural school for women.

The proposed East river bridge will cost New York thirty million dollars.

The Louisville Galt House is to have a music room and a $1,600 piano.

The New York *Tribune* discourses on "The Dirty Drama," and "Obscene Opera."

Phillip Heidelbach, a merchant of Cincinnati, is spoken of for Mayor of that city.

Lincoln, the capital of Nebraska, will soon have a railroad to the rest of the world.

Senator Wade's only son is an army major, engaged in Indian fighting in Arizona.

Some employes have sued the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company for over $4,000.

It cost a man in Bay Shore seventy-five dollars to call his neighbor a d—d thief.

A yearling calf, with three eyes and as many horns, is exhibited as a prodigy in Houston, Texas.

Mr. John Wood is managing the most aristocratic theater in London—the Royal St. James.

Hon. S. S. Cox writes that he is going to Nice for a month, and thence to Egypt and Jerusalem.

A French aeronaut is to go New York with a big balloon, in which he proposes to cross the Atlantic.

The Hercules, a new iron-clad, the English claim, is the fastest and most powerful war vessel afloat.

A bankrupt Boston merchant has lately received $7,000 from a former clerk whom he befriended.

Street cars in Rochester N. Y., have been withdrawn from the several lines. None are running in that city.

General J. J. Reynolds, commander of the department of Texas, is visiting his home at Lafayette, Indiana.

The new Russian cannon that fires 200 shots a minute, is extremely easy to handle and very effective up to 1,800 yards.

The town of Opolousas, La., has been sued for $15,000 damages by the proprietor of a Radical paper that was mobbed.

Manager Grau is on the eve of marrying a Miss Levy, which is the most moral thing Mr. Grau has done in a long time.

A new suspension bridge is proposed to be erected over the Monongahela river, from the foot of Grand street to South Pittsburg.

Miss Mary Jane Appelbe, a young lady of St. Louis, took the veil a few days ago, and entered the Convent of the Visitation.

Seven cities of North Germany have populations exceeding 50,000. Berlin leads with 880,000, and Hamburg comes next with 218,000.

Marble has been editor of a New York paper six years, and is worth $150,000; Greeley has been a New York editor thirty years, and is worth only $100,000.

O'Sullivan, the new Mayor of Cork, vents his hate of the Orangemen by crying "Down with them," at the theaters, and shaking his fist at those who hiss him.

Just after a wedding ceremony in Louisville Thursday night, a free fight occurred in the house, during which several shots were fired.

At Ballarat, Australia, it is asserted two hundred millions of dollars in gold have been taken out of the space now covered by streets and houses for the abode and traffic of a population of 40,000 people.

The Bolivar *Bulletin* learns that J. J. Minter, formerly of Hardeman county, was assassinated by unknown parties a few nights since within a short distance of his residence, six miles west of Ripley, Miss. He was shot and killed while riding along the road.

The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad have refused to ratify the lease of their road to the Atlantic and Great Western Company and Erie Company, but dip confirm a lease of their road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

F. W. PICKENS.

A Brief Sketch of the Ex-Governor of South Carolina.

From the New York Herald.]

Francis W. Pickens, of South Carolina, one of the earliest and most prominent actors of the recent civil war, passed from earth on Monday last. On that day Francis W. Pickens, formerly member of Congress, Minister to Russia, and Governor of South Carolina, died at his residence in Edgefield, after a lingering illness, aggravated, it is said, by mental anxiety and the disappointments which attended his life. The deceased was descended from one of the most conspicuous men of Revolutionary renown, his grandfather being General Andrew Pickens, whose campaigns against the Indians and British, in what was then known as the "Waxaw Settlement," are familiar to every student of American history. The subject of this sketch graduated at the South Carolina College in 1826, was soon after admitted to the bar, and in 1828 was elected a member of the State Legislature. After serving several terms he was, in 1835, elected a Representative to Congress from the district once represented by Calhoun and McDuffie. His career as a member of the House was sufficiently successful to insure his re-election to five successive Congresses. In 1845 he declined further Congressional honors, and retired to private life, remaining out of office until 1858, when he was appointed Minister to Russia by President Buchanan. In 1860 he was elected Governor of South Carolina, and was a member of the convention which took the State out of the Union. He was an ardent secessionist, and did all that was in his power to make the cause of the South successful. After the gubernatorial term had expired, Mr. Pickens, as a private citizen, was conspicuous in his efforts to support the Confederate authorities in a vigorous prosecution of the war. Large sums of money were taken from his private fortune and spent to further the cause in which he had risked everything. After the Confederacy was overthrown, he accepted the situation in good faith. Elected a member of the convention which met under President Johnson's plan of restoration, he did not hesitate to introduce a resolution declaring slavery abolished, and to espouse and support such other measures as he believed were necessary to place South Carolina once more on a friendly footing with the loyal States. That he was disappointed and heartsick at the failure of the south to achieve independence he ever freely admitted. The almost total loss of his immense wealth, which included nearly six hundred slaves, he declared altered him less than the degradation to which South Carolina was reduced by the reconstruction laws of Congress, which he ever opposed. Whatever may have been thought of the opinions of Governor Pickens none can gainsay his honesty and earnestness in the views he held. His education, which made those views a part of his nature, was neither more nor less than that of thousands in the South who were taught to, and even now believe that this is, or was, a confederation of sovereign States and not a federal Union. The surrender of Lee and Johnston was a blow from which he never recovered, and it would not be amiss to place his name in the list of prominent Southern men whose deaths since the war ended have been caused more from mental anguish at the overthrow of the South than from bodily ailments.

A Parade by the Cincinnati Zouaves.

From the Cincinnati of the 28th.]

Cincinnati can now boast of having one of the most creditable amateur military organizations in the country. Two months ago a number of our young and gallant citizens, the majority of whom were "old vets" in the discipline of military life, having served honestly and faithfully in their country's cause, throughout the late rebellion, conceived the idea of organizing a zouave military battalion, to be composed of young men residing in this city. When the proposition was first made it was looked upon as a failure, but this did not in the least discourage the founders. They persevered, and at the close of a couple of weeks the battalion was formed, and hundreds applied for admission to its ranks. So far the organization has met with success in every manner, except in a pecuniary point of view, and only about two hundred of the members have been able to obtain a full dress costume. We have, heretofore, given a description of the style of uniform adopted, and it is needless to have a repetition of the same. The citizens were solicited to donate money to the organization, for the purpose of uniforming the balance of the regiment, and many promised to comply with the solicitation, as soon as they could have a fair opportunity of seeing what the zouaves would amount to; and, in order to satisfy the public, as well as to exercise themselves, a dress parade was indulged in yesterday afternoon.

The day was a beautiful one for the occasion, as the sun shone out in all its brilliancy and presented the appearance of a delightful spring day. The streets were literally crowded with gaily-dressed ladies and gentlemen, and all along the line of march thousands greeted the boys, from the sidewalks, stores and store-windows. On Fourth street, especially, the scene was an animated one. The performances of the different theaters had just closed, and this principal thoroughfare was crowded with an immense assemblage. On the pavement steps, hundreds of persons viewed the parade. The Zouaves took the town by storm. They marched, and went through the manœuvers of their own peculiar manual of arms, in a manner that was really surprising. Like old veterans they passed along in their handsome costumes. They are a fine body of young men, and merit the encouragement of all. The regimental reel band, numbering some twenty-odd performers, under the direction of a masterly drum-major, who flourished his immense baton with artistic grace and ability, rendered the most delightful music. The conduct and general appearance of the Zouzoos elicited the highest compliments from the spectators.

A Terrible Affair.

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

LOUISVILLE, January 29.—On the 20th instant a negro man entered the residence of Mrs. Haldeman, near Owensboro, Davis county, in broad daylight, and in the presence of the terrified family, committed a brutal outrage upon Mrs. Haldeman, who was *enciente*. The negro was captured next day and committed to jail in Owensboro. Mrs. Haldeman is a highly respectable married lady, and the outrage created intense excitement. Wednesday night last the indignant citizens forcibly took the negro from the jail and hung him to the nearest tree in the jail yard, which had once before been used for a similar purpose. The negro confessed his guilt.

A Florence newspaper announces that a most curious geological phenomenon is now to be observed in the vicinity of Verona. The Monte Baldo, a barren mountain, located along the shores of Lake Guarda, shows a disposition to rise to the rank of a volcano. Strong underground explosions are frequently heard near it, attended with slight undulations of the soil. All the inhabitants have left the place in provision of a coming eruption.

The Rev. John A. Scott, of West Virginia, has invented a camera for taking photographs of the earth's surface from any desired height. It is sent up by a balloon, with a clock work to open and shut it at the right elevation, and when it is pulled down the photographic impression is done. It is thought it will be of great use in war.

KEEPING THE PEACE.

Important Public Meeting in Gadsden, West Tennessee.

From the Jackson Tribune, 28th.]

The following proceedings of a public meeting in Gadsden on the 28th instant, have been handed us for publication. We hope the committee will meet with favor at Nashville, and that the solemn pledges will be religiously redeemed:

We the undersigned, citizens of Madison county, met in convention at Gadsden, in said county, on the 28th of January, 1869, to give expression to our sentiments in regard to the anticipation of the county being placed under martial law; wherefore the meeting was called to order by Major E. B. Mason, and S. S. Watkins, Esq., was elected Chairman, and J. W. Matthews appointed Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, when Mr. H. B. Wilson made an address upon the same. After a brief but pointed speech, a motion was passed to appoint a committee of seven to draft a memorial and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following were appointed: S. S. Watkins, Thos. Medlin, J. W. Williams, J. D. Sinclair, N. I. Hess, H. B. Wilson and R. W. Sims.

The committee retired a few moments, and on returning reported:

WHEREAS, A proclamation by His Excellency, Governor W. G. Brownlow, has declared the county of Madison to be under martial law, with State guards to be stationed therein under the command of General Cooper,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of said county, in convention at Gadsden, do most earnestly ask His Excellency, Governor Brownlow, and General Cooper, to withhold said troops from our county, under a most sacred and solemn pledge as law abiding citizens, that the dignity of the *civil law* shall be maintained at *all* hazards, and that any violation of the same, to any citizen, either white or black, shall be met with stern justice as the law prescribes, if it takes every citizen of the county to bring the offender to justice; and,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, pledge ourselves, in order to carry out the above pledge, that we will sustain and defend each other against all unlawful opposition to the same.

Signed—S. S. Watkins, Thomas Medlin, John W. Williams, J. D. Sinclair, A. W. Brooks, N. I. Hess, H. B. Wilson, R. W. Sims.

The meeting then appointed S. S. Watkins, Thomas Medlin, W. B. Richardson and J. D. Sinclair as delegates to bear the proceedings of this meeting to Nashville, and lay them before His Excellency, Governor W. G. Brownlow, and General Cooper, and pray them to grant our request.

The meeting also appointed Major E. B. Mason, H. B. Wilson and R. W. Brooks, as delegates to a convention to be held in Jackson on Monday, the first day of February, to confer with the citizens of Madison county on the same subject.

S. S. WATKINS, Chairman.
J. W. MATTHEWS, Secretary.

Tennessee News.

The Athens *Union Pilot* and Chattanooga *Republican* have changed hands.

Henry Morrison, recently published by the Knoxville *Press and Herald* as having killed himself "all for love," writes that paper that he doesn't believe a word of it.

Mr. Christopher Powers while digging a cellar on his lot at Lick Branch, on the Clarksville Pike last Thursday afternoon, discovered genuine petroleum oozing through the rocks within two feet of the surface earth.—*Nashville Banner, 30th.*

Mr. Phillip Gussman, a well known German citizen of Nashville, who attempted suicide nine days ago by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, died Thursday night of the injury inflicted.

From passengers who arrived from Lebanon yesterday, we learn that a man named Woollard shot and killed two negroes in that county several days ago. He had threatened to kill the negroes if he caught them on his father's farm, and finding them on the premises against his orders, he carried the threat into execution.—*Nashville Union and American, 30th.*

A party of solid Pennsylvanians have been prospecting in East Tennessee, and are now looking around in this section of the State. They represent the iron interest at home, and their presence here is understood to have some connection with extensive investments in Tennessee. The following named gentlemen constitute the party: Hon. Asa Parker and Colonel Samuel Patterson, of Manch Chunk, Penn., Judge William Marsh, of Easton, Penn., Captain S. W. Hiss, of Allentown, Penn., and Hon. B. G. Clark, of New York city.—*Union and American, 30th.*

Interview with Whelan, the Alleged Murderer of D'Arcy McGee.

Whelan is to be hanged in Ottawa on the 11th of February. A gentleman who had an interview with him, says:

He was briskly walking backward and forward through the small corridor allotted to him, and at the appearance of a stranger, in company with one of the turnkeys, promptly halted in front of the barred gate, and eagerly entered into conversation, chattily engrossing the lion's share of the "talk." He strenuously avers his innocence of the murder of McGee, and asserts that Lacroix's assertions were entirely fabricated, for the purpose of obtaining the reward. Some of the jail officials say that Whelan said that he knows who the murderer is.

In the event of his liberation (and, as all through his conversation he spoke most cheerfully, so in this part of it he seemed most cheerful of such a realisation), he avers it his intention of going thereupon to "Old England," and upon suggesting that the neighboring republic was a great country, he immediately found recourse in an oath to convey his not very exalted opinion of the dominions of Uncle Sam, and consigned it, holus bolus, to the regions of Hades. He dwells importantly upon his long service (twelve years) in her Majesty's service in India and the Crimea, which, in his opinion, evidently ought to go a long way toward the presumption of his innocence in the premises. Whalen was scrupulously clean and neat in his appearance, the only evidence of anything approaching a filthy habit being the presence of a good-sized quid of tobacco inclosed in his dentifrices. He was without a coat and displayed an immaculate shirt and collar, under which was a green tie faultlessly fastened in a sailor's knot.

A Loving Epistle from an Indiana State Senator to the Wife of His Bosom.

The editor of the Indianapolis *Mirror* snatches from oblivion the following epistolatory gem from a potent, grave, etc., Senator, to his wife, which was picked up in the streets of Indianapolis:

SENATE CHAMBER,
Thursday Night, 14.

DEAR LOTTA:—I just received your letter of Sabbath this evening. Owing to mistakes at the P. O. it had been misplaced. Why did you not direct your letter as I told you? and why in the devil did you not do as I told you in regard to the baggage? How long, I want to know, is it going to take you to learn to do as I tell you? Now you have gone and sent my things down here, how in hell do I know where to find them? You just say, "Your shirts will be in a box." Now ain't that very definite information? Where did you send them, and how? If you wanted to depart from my instructions, why did you not write me at the same time you sent the things, and how?

This is all I have to say on that subject, and maybe I will get the shirts my own way. If it will please you any good will be to tell you that I have no clean shirts, and I don't intend to have until I get one from home.

How do you suppose I am to know what to expect if you don't do as I tell you?

I am very sorry to hear that little Louise is not well, but I hope she is better by this time. I shall not stir from here until I hear from you. I want you to write to me right away again, and tell me everything. You did not say who had been staying with you. Where did you sleep when you staid down home?

Give best respects to all the folks and write to me soon. Yours,

News and Other Paragraphs.

A rogue turned on the gas from the whole city of Adrian, Michigan, one evening last week. The Gas Company offer a reward of fifty dollars for the offender.

There is a question of veracity between Colonel Loomis, of Coldwater, Mich., and the papers. He claims that he is not dead, while the papers say that he is.

It has been again decided in the Hustings Court, at Richmond, Virginia, that attorneys qualifying in Virginia courts are compelled to take the anti-duelling oath.

Chicago's latest project is for a grand drive-way completely around the city. As proposed, it will begin at Lincoln Park, and be sixteen or eighteen miles in length, and three hundred feet in width.

The whisky revenue collected during five months, beginning July last, amounted to $15,066,278, an increase of $6,883,390 over the amount collected in the corresponding five months of the previous year.

Don Piatt says that many years ago Brigham Young was fined $10 in Cincinnati for assault and battery. The quarrel originated by a young man saying that Young was a polygamist, which he resented with blows.

Moses Smith is the only survivor of the crew of the frigate Chesapeake at the time of its capture by a British frigate. He is eighty-five years old, and an inmate of the Sailor's National Home at Quincy, Mass.

It turns out now, according to a Frenchman lately writing on the subject, that Napoleon lost Waterloo because he was sleepy, and coffee would not keep him awake during the most critical hours before and during the final struggle.

Louisville has a district that rivals the "Five Points." In one block, covering a superficial area of about 20,000 square feet, the population is estimated at between two and three thousand, or less than ten square feet to each inhabitant, with "probably not an honest person in the whole settlement."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* seriously advocates extending the limits of that city over the entire county. Should the idea be carried out, it would be funny to see an item about a suicide, murder or accident in "the city," occurring fifteen or eighteen miles west of the court house, etc.

Mrs. J. J. Van Vleit has recently been arrested in New York for forgery. Her mode of operating was to obtain the signatures of wealthy men by canvassing for periodicals for charitable institutions, etc., and then, by a skillful use of her pen, she obtained large sums of money.

A few days since, at Glenwood, Iowa, a wretch beat his wife in such a brutal manner that her life was despaired of, and after his brutal action upon her, took his little child and held it on a stove, smothering its cries and keeping the poor distracted mother from assisting in its release until it gave up to its agony.

The exports of oil from Pittsburg eastward, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, during the past five years, are reported as follows: In 1868, 756,169 barrels; in 1867, 580,556; in 1866, 773,625; in 1865, 601,162; and in 1864, 544,781—making an aggregate of 3,257,293 barrels shipped for the period of five years.

The city grocers of Terre Haute, Indiana, refuse to buy what is called the "bee cholera honey." Where the bees have died of this disease the farmers gather the honey for the delectation of the denizens of that city, but consumers don't like it, and the doctors think it dangerous to life.

Among a lot of books which were shipped from Germany to the Cincinnati Public Library, several packages of books addressed to private citizens were smuggled in, but were seized by the Collector of the port. A member of the School Board is somewhat implicated in the affair. Something of the same sort may happen in this city.

Mr. Jacob Furlick, of Nora, Ill., is suspected of having poisoned his daughter in November last. Rumors to this effect attained such proportions that Furbick suggested that the remains be disinterred and submitted to a medical examination, which the Galena *Gazette* says was to have been done on Wednesday.

The "Zundmessergewehr," or ignition-knife gun, is a new weapon exciting great attention in Prussia, as superior to the famous zundnadelgewehr, or needle gun. The inventor, Meyhofer, recently, at a quasi-official trial, succeeded in hitting the target thirteen times in thirty-six seconds. The cartridge is made of a peculiar kind of paper, and explodes when cut with a knife.

The local of the Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says he saw two young ladies on the streets of that city, the other day, whose hats were prairie chickens! The feathery cuticle was prepared as a taxidermist would prepare them before mounting, and stuffed with the young ladies' heads. Think of this Western novelty, ye Eastern milliners, who are ever on the *qui vive* for something rare and racy, and then weep for vexation.

During nine months of the past year there were 11,871 deaths in fourteen houses, out of a total of less than 20,000 in New York city. The causes of this excessive mortality are to be found in the bad arrangements for living, for air, and other necessary conditions of health, which are provided in that class of houses. Suits have been commenced against 3,339 owners or agents of such houses for not complying with the law in regard to them.

The Danville (Ind.) *Union* says: "On the 21st instant Miss Ella Stevenson, daughter of Wm. Stevenson, was found dead on the Rockville road, the horse she had been riding, across her lower extremities, while her body was between the horse's fore legs. It is conjectured that the horse stumbled and fell, throwing the lady, and that the bridle-rein became entangled in her riding-habit so that he could not get up.

The once flourishing stations on the overland route between Stockton and Fort Churchill, Nevada, are now closed and uninhabited. On the doors of every house along the whole route some wag has written in huge letters, "Charley Crocker killed this man!" as in—!"

Mr. Crocker's prominent connection with the Central Pacific Railroad Company is supposed to have incited him to this wholesale slaughter. At one station the wag had placed two human skulls upon the steps leading to the doorway of a deserted hotel.

At a fashionable wedding reception in New York recently, the parlors were profusely ornamented with native and exotic flowers, but the glory of the exhibition was a center piece, consisting of a beautiful bower of the most exquisite fruit and variety, and in the midst of which there was a large, shallow, glass tank, resembling a miniature lake, with its banks overgrown with aquatic vines, flowers and shrubs. Upon the silver water rested the graceful figure of a swan, constructed of flowers. The whole presented a most unique and beautiful sight, and elicited constant eulogy.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

SARSAPARILLA & POTASH

IN ANY AILING AND RAPID

Cure for Scrofula

IN ALL ITS FORMS.

Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Skin Diseases.

White Swelling, Falling of the Hair, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Ringworm, Chronic Erysipelas, Dropsy, Etc., Etc., Etc.

As a Blood Purifier it stands unrivaled, and is indorsed by the most eminent Physicians of the country. A cure is guaranteed in every case where it is used according to directions.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., Dec. 28, 1867.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Dear Sir—I have used your Sarsaparilla and Potash in many cases of Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, and various other diseases, in all of which it has given entire satisfaction. I use it constantly in my practice, and regard it as the best medicine that could be compounded.

Very truly yours,
J. A. THOMAS, M. D.

GRIFFIN, GA., Nov. 25, 1867.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

Sir—I have suffered for seven years with pains and risings in my legs from impure blood, and have been entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla and Potash.

My wife has been in feeble health, and suffered very much from general debility; but since the use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash she has much improved, and by continuing the use of them for a short time I am certain she will be entirely cured.

Respectfully,
J. G. SHAW.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER:

Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and cured of a very serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years—and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with Scrofulous Ulcerations of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skillful physicians, with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

MERCURIAL TAINT.

The only preparation that effectually eradicates the destructive effects of mercury, and that has ever been prescribed by regular physicians, is Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash. Any one who has ever taken mercury in any form whatever should not delay when, with the aid of a few bottles of this invaluable medicine they can abolish eradicate and purge all bad effects of mercury from the system.

EDWARD WILDER,
SOLE PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

215 (Main Front) Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

[For sale in Memphis by

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
J. W. JONES & CO.]

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W. J. HAYES, Louisville, Kentucky.

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Real Estate, Exchange,

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STOVES, GRATES, MANTLES, Etc.

Also, have on hand, at all times, a good supply of

Coal and Aurora Oils

At Wholesale and Retail.

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238 Second Street, Memphis.

ROOFING, Guttering and general Job Work promptly executed and warranted.

Refer, by permission, to John Overton, Jr., W. R. Greenlaw, S. Mosby and J. P. Hume.

ja28 G. W. SCOTT.

GASTRONOMY.

A NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD

IT was M. Brillat Savarin, the celebrated French Gastronome, who first said that the "man who invents a new dish does more for society than the man who discovers a planet."

THE SANDWICH CHEESE,

An Italian preparation, is now offered to the public as a most delicious, wholesome and convenient Lunch, for the use of families, hotels, saloon rooms, picknicks, picnics and travelers. It is eaten on bread, biscuit or toast, and is just such an article as has long been needed.

On the Continent it is held to be a most palatable dish, and is an appetizer and promotive of digestion, very excellent. For Luncheon, or at the close of Dinner, it is UNSURPASSED.

It is excellent for Sandwiches. For travelers it is adapted for those climates where the article of cheese cannot be kept in a sound condition for any length of time.

It may be used as a seasoning for soups, hash or stews, and warmed upon a steam table. The can has been opened, it makes without further preparation a most

DELICIOUS WELSH RARE BIT.

For travelers and others, it is far more economical and convenient than sardines, deviled or potted meats.

The proprietors, whilst unwilling to resort to the usual sensational methods for bringing the

SANDWICH CHEESE

To the notice of the public, cannot but ask for it a trial, feeling satisfied that its merits will then be properly acknowledged.

It is neatly put up in cans, with blue and gold labels, in cases of Two Dozen at 18 per case. Three sample cans sent per express on receipt of $1.25.

For sale by all respectable grocers and dealers in canned goods. Prepared only by

BEMENT BROTHERS,
68 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Also, manufacturers of

BEMENT'S XXX SAUCE,

Equal to any Sauce made. Put up in cases of Two Dozen Bottles each.

P. S.—Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal commissions will be given.

ja28

WANTS.

EDDINS' MILL!

Logs Wanted! Logs Wanted!!

I WISH to contract with responsible parties sending timber to this market, for the following amounts and kinds of Logs, delivered at my Mill on Wolf river, in the city limits:

CYPRESS, one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) feet.

POPLAR, (Yellow,) one million (1,000,000) feet.

GUM, (Red,) one million (1,000,000) feet.

OAK, one million (1,000,000) feet.

WALNUT, one million (1,000,000) feet.

ASH, five hundred thousand (500,000) feet.

Those engaged in getting out any or all the above kinds of Timber for this market, will find it to their advantage to call on me before engaging elsewhere.

ja28 M. E. EDDINS.

LIVE STOCK.

Attention! Stock Dealers and Planters.

I have at private sale, at a bargain,

TWO Blooded Black Hawk Morgan Stallions. One Blooded Bay Vermont Morgan Stallion. One fine Maltese Jack, and one fine Mammoth Jack. One fine Riding Pony.

R. VAN BROCKLIN,
General Auctioneer and Stock Dealer,
ja29 No. 310 Second street.

STONE CUTTING.

RIX,

STONE CUTTER

BUILDING STONE.

Monroe Street, bet. Second and Third,

MEMPHIS, TENN. ja29

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

3,000 ACRES OF LAND to sell in one body; or I will cut it up to suit. 500 acres open and 400 in high state of cultivation. Gin mill, negro cabins, stables, crib, etc.—the best place in Yalobusha county, Miss., and lies between the Mississippi Central Railroad and Memphis and Tennessee Railroad, four miles west of Coffeeville and six miles east of Garner's Station; public road running directly through the land from Coffeeville to Garner's Station. I will exchange a portion of the place for Memphis city property or good, well improved farm. Captain Boswell, who resides on the place, will show it to any one.

A. S. BROWN.

Grenada, January 16, 1868.

Refer to James Edrin, Green, McNutt & Co., or Colonel Ed. Prickett, jr., Memphis, Tenn. ja15

Land for Sale.

TWO hundred acres of Land in one mile of Bartlett Station for sale in tracts of 110, 75, 50, 40, 35 or 40 acres. Apply to

R. T. REAVES,
ja14 Bartlett, Tennessee.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, OPPOSITE BRAY'S Station, adjoining south side of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, eighteen miles east of Memphis.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT acres, known as Giles' Farm, on east side of Macon and Wolf river, opposite lower end of Island No. 40, about ten miles north of Memphis, thirty acres under cultivation and forty deadened.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 221 feet on Court street, on which stands a small frame house, clear of lease.

LOT ON EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 100 feet on Madison street, subject to lease.

LOT, WITH COTTON SHED (FORMERLY Barne's Cotton Shed, now used for a Wagon Yard), fronting 142 feet on Madison street and 121 feet on Court, a few rods west of Charleston avenue, clear of lease.

LOT EAST SIDE OF BAYOU GAYOSO, fronting 25 feet on north side of Court street, on which stands the cotton shed of Carroll, Walker & Co., subject to lease.

LOT FRONTING FIFTY FEET ON CHARLESton avenue, on which stands the grocery of Thomas O'Mahoney, and extending 200 feet to Court street, clear of lease.

For terms, inquire of

THOS. WICKERSHAM,
ja8 No. 9, second floor, Postoffice Building.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for every description of Job Printing with DALTON & PRICE, No. 7 Jefferson street.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. WELLS.

(FORMERLY OF MEMPHIS.)

—WITH—

WELD, KNEELAND & ANDREWS

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN

DRY GOODS

SILKS, SHAWLS AND LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

501 Broadway and 56 Mercer St.,

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK,

NEW YORK.

J. W. DICKSON,

(Late with MESSRS. BROS.)

—NOW WITH—

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,

332 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Our Wholesale Department is Complete.

FURNISHING GOODS.

SPRING

FURNISHING GOODS

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

58 White St., New York.

WILL BE READY THIS MONTH WITH THEIR SPRING STYLES, CONSISTING OF

NEW STYLES IN PARAGON SHIRTS

—AND—

PATENT PANTALOON DRAWERS.

Fresh Goods and Original Styles of Neck Wear, in SUSPENDERS, a large variety of New Styles, with our PATENT LEVER BUCKLE.

LAPORTE'S KID GLOVES,

In the RICOCHET CUT and SEAMLESS CUT.

NEW SPRING COLORS. ja21

HARDWARE, ETC.

Scrap Iron Wanted.

To Blacksmiths and Manufacturers

FOR all Wrought Scrap, packed in barrels, and delivered, we will give the highest market price—and want all we can get.

ALLISON BROTHERS,
270 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

TO MERCHANTS

AND

PLANTERS.

BUY YOUR

Plows, Hoes, Chains,
Hames, Collars, Axes,

AND EVERY KIND OF

Hardware and Iron,

FROM

ALLISON BROTHERS,

270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

ja12

SADDLERY.

C. N. CASE, JR., & CO.,

No. 177 Main Street,

Near Overton Hotel, Woodruff Block.

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Saddlery, Harness, Collars, Bridles and Plantation Harness.

A new stock just received. ja12

JEWELERS, &C.

F. D. BARNUM & CO.,

(Successors to Pooley, Barnum & Co.,)

JEWELERS, ETC.,

Corner Main and Court Streets,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

ja12

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

L. LEHMAN,

Attorney at Law,

272 Second St., Ayres' Building,

Room No. 10. Memphis, Tennessee.

ja21

D. E. MYERS. E. H. WYATT.

MYERS & WYATT,

Attorneys at Law

AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

279 1-2 Main St., Memphis, Tenn.

Prompt Attention Paid to Collections.

REFERENCES—Colonel F. S. Davis, President First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.; Major J. J. Murphy, President Memphis Bank, Memphis, Tenn.

MUSIC.

A MUSICAL BOX FOR ONE DOLLAR.—The French Great Sensation; novelty, cheapness, durability; in highly polished case. metallic tongues, brilliant in tone, of the best construction, with the most recent improvements, new keyless pattern. Eight Select Airs. Eminently adapted for the drawing-room table, unsurpassed for the best workmanship and performance. No. 1 size, 8 airs, $1; No. 2, 16 airs, $2; No. 3, 24 airs, $3. All sent free on receipt of the amount. Address WM. SCOTT, Agent, No. 27 Market street, New York. All parties who can conveniently send registered letters or postoffice orders are requested to do so.

ja26

COTTON CORDAGE.

Tennessee Cotton Cordage

OF unsurpassed quality, in lots to the trade at low prices.

dec21 DAY & PROUDFIT,
Agents for the Manufacturers.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

S. B. WILLIAMSON. S. HILL. N. FONTAINE.

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Wholesale Grocers,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

OUR stock of Groceries, Provisions and Plantation Supplies is at all times large and well assorted, and our prices as low as any house in the city.

Orders for Supplies will receive prompt personal attention. We solicit consignments of Cotton; and in the handling of same, promise faithful attention to the interest of our customers, and prompt returns.

Consignments by river and in store insured, unless instructed to the contrary. ja17

J. T. FARGASON. C. C. CLAY.

J. R. TALBERT,

OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH

FARGASON & CLAY,

(Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 330 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sept

JOHN S. DANCY, Tarboro, North Carolina.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
T. R. HYMAN, late of New York.

HYMANS & DANCY,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 24 Exchange Place, New York.

REFERENCES—M. J. Wicks, President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. C. McClure, Cashier Savings Bank of Memphis; Dr. C. W. Malone, Memphis.

Cotton sold on Norfolk or New York, at option of owner. ONLY ONE COMMISSION CHARGED. dec18

JOHN McLENNAN & CO.,

(Successors to Asbe, McLennan & Co.,)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

280 Front Street, Memphis Tenn.

ja12

DASHIELL & HILLIARD,

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 296 Front Street,

Memphis, - - - - Tennessee.

J. M. PATRICK. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES, ETC.

COUGH—NO CURE NO PAY—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Throat and Lung diseases, or the price positively refunded. Instantaneous relief produced. Try it. If not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back. D. F. GOODYEAR, 281 Main street, Agent. Price, 6 cents. Not allowed to send by mail. je4

WANTS.

WANTED—A competent man to take charge of a Farm; also ten competent and industrious hands. References required.
Apply at R. G. CRAIG & CO.'S
ja31 tf Seed Store, 370 Main street.

WANTED—A situation by a first-class sawyer, Engineer and Machinist. Good references given. Address J. M. M., care this office ja24

WANTED—To exchange valuable property in New Albany, Indiana, for city property in Memphis. For further information address D., Avalanche office. ja16

WANTED—By a lady, who is an experienced teacher of music and the English branches, a situation, either in a family or seminary, in or near Memphis. References of qualifications given, if required. Please address "Teacher," Avalanche Office, Memphis, Tenn. ja9

WANTED—A situation as Salesman in a wholesale and retail Grocery, by a young man of steady habits, well acquainted in both the county and city, and good business qualifications. Can influence a very good trade. Apply at the office of the Commercial Hotel, Memphis. ja7

PRIVATE TUTOR—A gentleman who has educated the sons of families of distinction in the South, desires to find a position of Private Tutor, either in the city or on a plantation. He can instruct in French, Italian, Spanish and German. Address, Private Tutor, Postoffice, Memphis. ja5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—My place, known as the Catholic Farm, on the Old Raleigh road, four miles from the city, containing 106½ acres; 76 cleared, and good creek bottom; neat cottages, nine rooms, on high ground; common outbuildings; good water, and few peach, pear, plumb and apple trees. Possession immediately.
S. C. SNYDER, M. D.,
feb2 No. 23 Jefferson street.

FOR SALE—Two hundred well-broke Mules can be had at low prices by immediate application to J. A. FOLKNER, 80 Jefferson street. ja19

FOR SALE—One of the finest Plantations in the Mississippi Bottom, situated fifty miles below Memphis, in Arkansas, two miles from Hodges's Landing, containing twenty-two hundred acres, with four hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling and all necessary outhouses, frame quarters for fifty hands, good gin and mill, stables and cribs, together with all the mules, stock and tools. There are now thirty or forty good hands on the place that can be had by the purchaser. A great bargain can be had by early application on the premises, or of PRICE & TERRY, commission merchants, No. 15 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.
ja7 A. D. HODGES.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The "Cherry Place." Terms reasonable. Apply to PARTEE & HARPERT, 11 Union street. ja26

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Often persons visiting New York, from the south, would prefer a PRIVATE HOUSE to a hotel, if they knew where to find it. No. 22 West Sixteenth street, near Fifth avenue, convenient to the principal hotels and clubs, has lately opened for first class people. Such can find every accommodation, by the day, week or month. Gentlemen can have rooms without board if they desire it. Application by letter will be attended to without delay. Reference: A. H. Douglass, Esq.
M. JONES,
jan12 22 West Sixteenth street.

BOARDING—Board can be had at 180 Madison street, with two front rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Price moderate. ja8

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE

TUESDAY, : : : : February 2, 1869

THE Radicals in Congress are reconstructing the Southern States upon a kind of see-saw, zig-zag, will and won't policy. They tell Georgia and Mississippi that they shall and they shan't, they can and they can't, they must and they mustn't. Like a beetle with his fertilizing globe at his heels, the Radicals are trying to roll Mississippi *into* the Union, and the same tumble-dungs have turned their filthy posteriors against Georgia for the purpose of rolling her *out* of the Union! Such metaphysical politics is about as puzzling as—

"When a twister, a twisting, will twist him a twister,
For twisting his twist, he three twines doth intwist;
But if one of the twines of the twist do untwist,
The twine that untwisteth untwisteth the twist."

In the case of Georgia the Reconstruction acts are as much disregarded as the Constitution has been by the Radicals for the last eight years. Mississippi refused to comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts; yet Radicals are working like beavers to force her into the Union. Georgia complied with the Reconstruction acts, and yet Radicals expel Senator HILL from the halls of Congress upon pretexts as flimsy as they are false. Five members of the Senate Judiciary Committee assume that a State has no rights which Congress is bound to respect, and that JOSHUA HILL, Senator from Georgia, may and shall be refused a seat in the United States Senate. These five sign a majority report. There are two minority reports, each having a single signature. Mr. HENDRICKS, Democrat, dissents, and presents his views in his own way. Mr. TRUMBULL, Republican, does likewise. The Illinois Senator boldly declares his position, and the Radicals will do well to remark it: Mr. TRUMBULL maintained that Congress decided that Georgia was entitled to representation under the reconstruction acts, on complying with the conditions named, and it is not competent for either House, now that they have been complied with, to refuse admission to members on the ground that the State is not entitled to representation. For either House to do so would be for such House to set aside a solemn act of Congress passed by both Houses, and to repudiate the principle on which it differed from the President and went before the people in the popular elections. The House of Representatives has admitted to seats the Representatives from Georgia, against whom no personal objection was made, without any further inquiry than whether Georgia had complied with the conditions of the act of June 25, 1868. No attempt was made in that body to reverse the decision of Congress. The precedent now attempted to be set is dangerous and inimical in the extreme to the integrity of our free institutions. Mr. TRUMBULL concludes his report by saying that it "*will not do to ignore the existence of the powerful political party that lost the last great election*," for the reason that "a few years hence they may, by a revolution of power, be in the ascendancy, and, following the example sought to be established in the case of this Georgia Senator, there would be no inconsistency in their rejecting the Senators from Illinois, or any other State whose political affiliations were not in harmony with their own." All these things show President LINCOLN had some sagacity as a statesman. In his first message to Congress, on the 4th of July, 1861, he enumerated among other absurd consequences that would necessarily follow the doctrine of secession, the possibility of a State's being expelled from the Union by a combination of all the others. What at that time appeared to Mr. LINCOLN and to the people who supported him the wildest folly, now appears to the Radicals just the right thing to do. Whatever may be our opinion as to the effect produced on the constitutional rights of the State of Georgia by the ordinance of secession which was in her convention enacted in her name, we must agree that the act of Congress admitting her anew into the Union placed her upon precisely the same footing as those States which had members from the beginning. If then Congress can pass a bill rejecting the Senators elect from a State restored to the Union, it can go further, and pass another bill to reject the Senators from any other State. Indeed, this monstrous usurpation once conceded, it becomes a matter of no small concern to all the States which desire to maintain any rights under the original compact to scrutinize closely the grounds on which a measure so extraordinary, so revolutionary, so utterly unreasonable, is proposed. Remember the fable. If the big trees had not sacrificed the poor little ash as helve for the ax, the wood-chopper would never have been able to commit such sad havoc in the forest. The first concession was fatal to the gnarled old oak and to the little trees. The "engineer" is sometimes "hoisted on his own petard." The "poisoned chalice" offered to the lips of Georgia may yet plague the inventors. The race is not always to the swift or to the strong. Public opinion is fickle and uncertain. The poor, defenseless South is now made the helve of the ax which is to chop down the Constitution. This concession of a principle, which is a lie upon the genius of our Government, may prove a boomerang to those who have hurled it at the South; and as Senator TRUMBULL says: "the example sought to be established in rejecting Senator HILL may, by a revolution, be applied to any other State whose political affinities were not in harmony with the triumphant party.

We have been furnished a copy of the following letter, etc., which we give place with pleasure:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Nashville, January 25th, 1869.

Editors Trenton Gazette:

I am satisfied that Gibson county will be placed under martial law unless the citizens will give their influence to the officers in arresting and punishing those who are committing the outrages heard of any day. I sincerely hope that the good citizens of the county of Gibson will hold a meeting and see if they cannot devise some measures that will enforce the laws, good or bad, until they are peaceably repealed or set aside by the courts. I do not want the citizens of Gibson to pay one dollar of tax for the militia to enforce the laws, nor do I want to hear of so many outrages, and the civil officers complaining that it is dangerous to enforce them. If you will hold a meeting and resolve to assist the officers in the discharge of their duties, and the county becomes quiet, I will do all in my power to prevent the militia being stationed in Gibson.

Yours,
J. E. MCNAIR.

In accordance with this request, a public meeting of citizens was held in Trenton on the 27th, with what result we have not learned. We hope the example of the citizens of Gibson will be imitated wherever in Tennessee there is any probability of militia being sent. These meetings should be composed of the best citizens, irrespective of party, and their result cannot fail to be most salutary. There is not a county in West Tennessee in which militia are needed. Outbreaks may have occurred in some of them, but none to warrant the quartering on the people of a body of men whose only idea of preserving the peace is robbing and murdering, and inaugurating a reign of terror. In Middle Tennessee, the people are moving to prevent the appearance of the militia. Let similar movements be made in our own section. The presence of militia in any county would result not only in violence, but damage to its material prosperity, whose effects would be felt for years. The civil authorities are adequate to any emergency likely to arise. It is the duty of the citizens to uphold them; and now that danger is threatened, they should take the only steps possible to prevent a repetition of the horrors practiced every day in Arkansas.

A DISPATCH, printed elsewhere, contains the gratifying announcement that the Commissioners of Tipton, by a vote of fourteen to two, subscribed two hundred thousand dollars stock to the Mississippi River Railroad. It has been but a short time since Shelby county led off with three hundred thousand dollars. Now Tipton follows, and will be followed by Dyer, Obion and Lauderdale. In a few weeks hundreds of laborers will be at work on the line, and within eighteen months, at farthest, the rich trade of the populous tier of counties extending a hundred miles north will commence flowing into Memphis. We hope the Commissioners in the remaining counties will lose no time in making their subscriptions. No public work was ever more needed or imperatively demanded by the people than this line of railroad. No class in Memphis or along the line will fail to be directly benefited by its completion. It will enhance the value of lands for many miles on either side, and open to the finest market in the Southwest a country now laboring under the serious drawback of remoteness from a point of sale of its rich products. Let the work be pushed, that its good results may be speedily felt.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

ARKANSAS.

Proposition to Tax Counties $1,000 Each for Murders—Grand Jury Tinkering—Exemption of Property from Taxation—A Lively Debate—Confiscation of "Traitors'" Property to Divide Among the Negroes—Shocking Murder of a White Man by a Negro—The Murderer Captured.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

LITTLE ROCK, February 1.—In the Senate to-day, in Committee of the Whole, the section of the digest requiring a tax of one thousand dollars to be imposed on each county in which a murder is committed, was taken up and discussed, and passed over for the present.

A section was adopted providing that when the Grand Jury fail to find an indictment evidence may be certified in the adjoining county and a new bill thus be found.

In the House the bill providing that three hundred dollars' worth of property shall be exempt from taxation was taken up.

Mr. Brooks contended that the rich should support the Government for the benefit of the poor.

Mr. Beasley thought equality before the law was a cardinal principle of the Republican party and did not see why he should be taxed to protect the members of this body whose names were not found on the tax-book.

Mr. Brooks: I have paid more taxes since the surrender than the gentleman is now worth.

Mr. Beasley wanted the proof; and Brooks' name could not be found on the tax-book.

Mr. Butler followed, and said that the darkies were willing to be taxed when they were able to pay, and he was in favor of confiscating every acre of land belonging to these aristocratic traitors, and dividing it among the negroes. And as he couldn't confiscate their lands he wanted to make them pay all the taxes.

Passed by a vote of forty-six ayes to twenty-two nays.

River risen five feet in the past forty-four hours. Departed—Argosy. Arrived—Gem. Business brisk; raining all day.

A negro man murdered a white man named Merrill, a citizen of Conway county, six miles above the city on Sunday morning. The negro cut open the head of Merrill, took one of his horses and came to the city. He was captured this morning, and is now in jail. Merrill brought some cotton to town on Saturday and started home, camping at night on the road. The negro came up to the camp during the night and was permitted to remain by the fire, and committed the deed while deceased was off his guard.

NASHVILLE.

Correspondence About Boutwell's Constitutional Amendment—Joy Among Extremists—The Negro Poll Tax Bill—Delinquent Rads—Distilleries Closed.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, February 1.—There was a good deal of anxiety among the Radcals here as to the import of Boutwell's Constitutional amendment, until the following telegraphic correspondence was announced this evening:

"NASHVILLE, February 1, 1869.

"*To Hon. Geo. A. Boutwell, Washington, D. C.:*

"How does your proposed amendment affect the persons now disfranchised for participation in the rebellion?

"F. S. RICHARDS,
"Speaker House of Representatives."

"WASHINGTON, February 1, 1869.

"*To F. S. Richards, Speaker, etc.:*

"Leaves them as they are.

"[Signed] GEO. A. BOUTWELL."

The latter dispatch caused great rejoicing at the capitol, and strengthed extremists in the determination to make disfranchisement perpetual.

The House bill for the sale of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad as reported from the Committee on Finance and Ways and Means passed a third reading in the House to-day, with an amendment by Mr. Richards, applying it to all railroads not now in the hands of receivers, both finished and unfinished, which have not paid or do not in future pay the interest on their bonds.

A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to make negroes pay poll tax passed its third reading in the House.

Mr. Roach tried to offer an amendment giving the Legislature power to enfranchise all who might safely be entrusted with the ballot, but was choked off.

Associated Press Report.]

NASHVILLE, February 1.—The House of Representatives to-day passed on a third reading a bill to sell the railroads which have not paid the interest on their State bonds.

Captain J. E. Stacey, as Government Agent, closed last week two distilleries in Lincoln, and one in Franklin county, for violation of the Revenue laws.

VICKSBURG.

River and Cotton News.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

VICKSBURG, February 1.—Up Sunday—Ben Johnson, eleven a.m. Down—Strader, twelve m.; Commonwealth and Louisville, one p.m.; Importer, two p.m.; Clarksville, three p.m. Up to-day—Lady Gay, three a.m.; Atlantic and barges, eight a.m.; Thompson Dean, nine p.m.

Weather rainy and bad for navigation.

Cotton, 25c to 26½c.

CARROLL.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD.

Tipton County Subscribes $200,000 Stock.

Special Dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche.]

MASON'S DEPOT, February 1.—The County Court of Tipton county to-day subscribed two hundred thousand dollars stock in the Mississippi River Railroad by a vote of fourteen to two.

JOHN T. DOUGLASS, Chairman.

WASHINGTON.

Doings of the Reconstruction Committee—Suspension of the "Union" Newspaper—Important Case in the Supreme Court—The Little Rock National Bank Failure.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—The Reconstruction Committee to-day appointed Paine, Morris and Beck a sub-committee to consider and report upon all applications for the removal of political disabilities.

The *Intelligencer* received a dispatch from Pensacola that the monitors Oconeeta and Cotowamba, sold by the Government to Peru, will leave Pensacola this week for Siama.

The *Daily Union* newspaper suspended Saturday, owing to the illness of Colonel T. B. Florence.

In the United States Supreme Court today, in case number forty-three of the Pacific Insurance Company vs. Frank Saute, on certificate of division of opinion before the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. In this case the court held that it was the duty of the Assistant Assessors to reduce their value in currency on all returns made in coin, and that the person or corporation making such return is liable to pay the income tax on the amount thus returned, in currency, and that such income tax is not a direct tax, but a duty and excise, but as such, obligatory and valid. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Swayne.

It is thought at the Treasury Department that the Government will not lose anything by the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., as the amount owing by that bank at the time of its failure will probably be covered by the securities in the hands of the Treasurer.

NEW YORK.

The Minister Washburne Affair—Heavy Loss by Fire—St. Domingo and Annexation.

NEW YORK, February 1.—A letter from Porter C. Bliss, dated "on board the Flagship Guerriere, off Montevideo, December 19, states that he and Masterman, who were arrested by Lopez, had been given up to Admiral Davis, on condition that they should be sent to the United States as prisoners to be tried for an alleged conspiracy against Lopez.

The distillery of Heanion, Newman & Co. was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $120,000.

A St. Domingo letter says that that portion of President Johnson's message, in which he treats of the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States, has been received here with the liveliest satisfaction. It is regarded by all parties as the only peaceful solution possible of the existing difficulties, and special instructions will be sent to Mr. Tamars, the St. Domingo Envoy at Washington, to propose the matter.

Sergeant Lowry, of the Sixteenth Precinct police, at one o'clock this morning arrested a noted English thief, whose name is suppressed at the request of the authorities, against whom it is asserted there is the most positive proof that he murdered Mr. Rogers. The man who was accessory is not yet arrested, but his whereabouts are known, and the police feel confident of their ability to effect it to-night. It is said that the murderer has served a term in the State Prison, and that the motive was robbery.

COLUMBUS.

Important Action of Railroad Men.

COLUMBUS, O., February 1.—At a meeting of the stock-holders of the Pan-Handle Railroad at Steubenville to-day, the lease of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad to the Pan-Handle Railroad wrs unanimously approved of. The old Board of Directors were elected for the ensuing year.

CASUALTIES.

Several Lives Lost by the Breaking Away of a Mill-Dam at Danbury, Connecticut—Locomotive Explosion and Death—Three Laborers Killed by a Glycerine Explosion.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT.

DANBURY, CONN., February 1.—A terrible disaster, destroying a number of lives and much property, occurred here last night. The upper Kohuasa dam, which supplies the borough with water, gave way, forcing another dam below, when the two bodies of water rushed forward, carrying all before them. Fleret's dam and three bridges were also swept away; houses and small buildings were destroyed and carried off in a flood of ice, rock, trees, etc. W. A. Clark's dwelling was carried away with his family, consisting of himself, wife and boy in it, and all were drowned. Miss Humphreys, Mrs. Husten and Mrs. Charles Anderson, hhr mother, were also drowned. A number of other persons are missing. It is supposed that twelve or fifteen lives were lost.

TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., February 1.—Three laborers were killed and five wounded by the premature explosion of glycerine at a rock blasting on the Lebanon Railroad, in South Petersburg, on Saturday morning. The three killed were horribly mutilated.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

ZANESVILLE, February 1.—An engine attached to a freight train on the Central Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad exploded near Barnesville this morning, killing the engineer and fireman, and severely injuring the train men.

FOREIGN.

General Dix and the Chinese Embassy and Jefferson Davis—A Directory to Temporarily Govern Spain—Greek Affairs—Cable Prostrated by a Storm.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 1.—General Dix, the American Minister, yesterday received the Hon. Anson Burlingame and the Chinese embassadors, with their suite. The Princess Mathilda gives a reception this week to them.

A rumor is current that Dix protested against the unusual honors with which Jefferson Davis was recently received at St. Cyr, while on a visit to the military schools there. It is officially denied by the French Government that Dix made any such protest.

SPAIN.

MADRID, February 1.—It is understood that the first business of the Constitutional Cortes, soon to assemble, will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen.

A delegation of citizens, in favor of a republic and freedom of religious worship, waited upon the Ministers yesterday and wished them to issue a decree declaring the absolute separation of the church and State. An immense crowd gathered in the streets in front of the Ministers palace and clamored for religious freedom. The Ministers replied that they would refer the subject to the Cortes.

The Government has prohibited large popular demonstrations and the utterance of patriotic cries in the streets, as being liable to lead to disturbances of the peace and good order.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, February 1.—A dispatch from Athens, dated yesterday, announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposition of the Paris Conference, and when the question was brought to a final vote, four ministers gave their voices for signing the protocol, and three, including M. Bargaris, President of the Ministry, voted against it.

IRELAND.

VALENTIA, February 1.—A storm has prostrated the telegraph lines connecting the European cities with the Atlantic cable.

TORONTO.

Nova Scotia and the Canadian Union.

TORONTO, February 1.—With regard to the new arrangement with Nova Scotia, an Ottowa correspondent says Sir John A. McDonald has agreed to bring a measure before Parliament to provide that Nova Scotia, on her coming into the Union, shall be taxed a fraction over nine millions, that being two millions less than she is taxed by the Constitution. An annual subsidy is to be paid Nova Scotia from the commencement of the Union for ten years, of about $80,000 per annum.

The Province building, in Halifax, which cost £200,000, is to be taken possession of by the Dominion, and Nova Scotia paid for the expenditures on it.

A dispatch was received from the Colonial officers yesterday, stating that no further consideration of appeals would be heard by the Gladstone Government, and this induced Mr. Howe to enter the cabinet at once.

HARRISBURG.

Another Murderer to be Executed.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1.—The Governor has issued the warrant for the execution, on the 8th instant, of William Brooks and Charles Orme, sentenced to be hung at Shaullsburg, Monroe county, for the murder of Theodore Broadhead.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Arrived—Rubicon. Departed—Mollie Able, Mary Forsythe and H. M. Shreve. The river has risen a foot since Saturday and it is still rising. Business on the landing is fair.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—The weather is cloudy and cool. Departed—Sam J. Hale, for Cincinnati. The river is rising, with six feet in the channel.

CAIRO, February 1.—Up—Garrett, 8 a.m.; Armenia, 9 a.m.; Mary Houston, 10 a.m., Stella, 2 p.m.; Hornet, 2 p.m.; Minneola, 4 p.m. Down—Coosa, 9 a.m.; Mary Erwin, 10 a.m.; W. R. Arthur, 11 a.m. The river fell two feet. It is raining here.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Arrived—Nick Longworth, Richmond and Sharp. Departed—Thompson Dean, Pauline Carroll and Legal Tender.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, February 1.—A number of bills and resolutions were introduced, as follows: For an increase of the salary of the President of the United States to $100,000 per annum; to pay $75,000 to the widow and children of A. Lincoln; to deliver to the General Government the monitors Mantonomah and Agawam.

By Mr. Spaulding: An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the mode of choosing electors for President and Vice-President of the United States and for Congressmen. It proposes the creation of Electorial Districts by Congress in each State, and such districts are to choose an elector for President and Vice-President.

By Mr. Elliott, of Arkansas: A bill granting public lands to Arkansas for the Mississippi, Ouachita and Red River Railroad Company.

Mr. Kerr introduced a joint resolution allowing ten per cent. additional compensation for the civil employes in Washington, whose salaries are under $2,000, for the past and present fiscal year, and moved the previous question on its passage, but a motion to table it was carried.

Mr. Orth introduced a joint resolution admitting St. Domingo as a territory of the United States whenever the people thereof shall apply for annexation, and moved the previous question, but the resolution was tabled.

The Senate's first two amendments to the Pension, Military and Naval Appropriation bills were concurred in.

A bill making appropriations to pay the clerks in the Patent Office for January and February, 1869, passed.

An additional clerical force was allowed the New York Election Fraud Committee, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to bring before the House Florence Samuels, who refused to testify before that committee.

A resolution was adopted inquiring into the dismissal of twelve employes from the Philadelphia Custom House.

It was decided to consider the Internal Revenue bill to-day in the evening session from to-morrow night.

The Senate's concurrent resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on the expediency of recognizing the civil service in the several departments of the Government, was concurred in.

The Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the poor and destitute people of the District of Columbia was passed.

The Senate's amendment to the House bill, regulating the duties on copper and copper ore came up, but without action the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The President *pro tem* presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior stating that Miss Vinnie Ream has completed her plaster cast of Mr. Lincoln which is really like the original, and asks the promised appropriation of $5,000. The Senate then proceeded to consider appropriation bills and most of the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, and among them that striking out the clause of the House bill consolidating the South American missions.

Mr. Patterson, of Maryland, offered an amendment reducing the appropriation to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and England for the suppression of the African slave trade, from $12,000 to $3,000.

This was opposed by Mr. Sumner, who likened the proposition to one made by Mr. Slidell in his palmiest days in defense of slavery. He said the appropriation was to pay the expenses of courts, which our Government was bound by the treaty stipulation to maintain.

After a discussion, Mr. Patterson moved to reduce the amount to $4,000, with a proviso that hereafter the salary of each of the judges shall be $4,000 per annum, and this was pending when the Senate adjourned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Cotton dull; sales, 1,500 bales; uplands, 29¼c. The money market is more active at 6 to 7 for call loans, transactions at 6 being exceptional during the latter part of the day. Sterling quiet, 9¾ to 9¾. Gold lower. It opened at 136½ and closed at 135⅝ to 135¾. The clearances to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $35,000,000. State bonds quiet. Old Tennessees, 67½ to 67¾; New Tennessees, 67½.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—Family flour, $7 25 to $7 75. Corn, 67c to 68c. Oats, 64c. Whisky, 97c. Pork, $31. Lard, 20c. Bulk shoulders held at 13¾c; sides, 15¼c. Bacon shoulders, 14¼c; sides, 17¾c to 18c. Hams, 17c to 17½c. Wheat dull and nominal. Rye, $1 37 to $1 40. Cotton higher and firm at 23½c. Butter, 28c to 33c. Eggs, 20c. Groceries firm and quiet.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—Superfine flour, $5 37 to $6. No. 1 wheat, $1 45 to $1 85. Corn, 68c to 72c. Oats, 60c to 63c. Barley, $1 80 to $2. Rye, $1 25 to $1 28. Whisky, 92½c. Pork, $31 25 to $31 50. Bulk—Shoulders, 13¾c; sides, 16¼c to 17c. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½c; sides, 17½c to 18c. Hams, 18c. Lard, 19½c to 19½c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Cotton stiffer, but operations are restricted on account of the weather. Middlings, 28c; sales 1,600 bales. Receipts since Saturday, 477 bales; exports, 3,717 do. Gold, 36¾; sterling, 48¾; commercial, 47¾ to 47¾. New York sight, ½ to ¼ discount. Flour, superfine, $6 37½; XX, $6 90 to $7; XXX, $7 25. Corn, 70c to 72c. Oats, 70c. Bran, $1 10 to $1 12½. Hay, prime, $34. Pork, $32 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 15½c; clear rib sides, 18½c; clear, 14c. Lard depressed; choice, 20¾c; keg, 22½c. Sugar—Common, 10½c to 10¾c; prime, 12¾c to 13c. Molasses, clarified, 14½c to 15c. Molasses—Common, 60c to 64c; prime, 67c to 68c; choice, 69c to 70c. Whisky, $1 to $1 07½. Coffee firm; fair, 14½c to 15¼c; prime, 16½c to 17c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, February 1.—Flour, X, $5 to $6 50. Wheat ¾c to 1c higher. Corn 1½c higher. Oats 40c to 51½c. Rye, $1 16. No. 2 barley $1 73. Pork $30 75. Lard is held at 20¾c. Hams 19c. Bulk shoulders 13½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, February 1.—Tobacco—sales 62 hhds new leaf to old cutting leaf, $5 to $17 50. Pork, $31 50. Lard, 20¾ to 21c. Bacon shoulders, 14¾c. Sides, 17¾ to 18¼c. Bulk shoulders, 13¾c. Sides, 16¾ to 17¼c. Corn, 60 to 65c. Oats, 60c. Superfine flour, $6 25. Whisky, 97 to 98c. Butter, 25c.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, February 1—a.m.—Cotton firm. Uplands, 11⅝d; Orleans, 11⅝d. Sales, 15,000. Shipments from Bombay since last report to January 29th, 10,000 bales.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, February 1.—Consols closed at 93¼; 5-20s 75¾.

New Advertisements.

BANKS.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.

DIRECTORS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, of Schoolfield & Hannauer.
JOHN F. HOFFMANN, of Mitchell, Hoffman & Co.
D. P. HADDEN, of D. P. Hadden & Co.
M. L. MEACHAM, of Meacham & Treadwell.
A. G. HARRIS, of Harris, Cochran & Co.
R. P. WALT, of R. P. Walt & Co.

OFFICERS.

LOUIS HANNAUER, : : : President
M. L. MEACHAM, : : Vice-President
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier
HORACE E. GARTH, : Assis't Cashier

☞ Exchange on all parts of the United States and Europe bought and sold. feb2

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.

Lessee.....MRS. W. C. THOMPSON
Manager and Treasurer.....C. D. STRINGFELLOW
Stage Manager.....ROBERT MCWADE

Great Reception of the Fearless Rider and Excellent Actress, Miss LEO HUDSON, and her beautiful horse Black Bess; also, the talented actor, Mr. J. M. MURRY.

TUESDAY EVENING, February 2, 1869, will be repeated the beautiful play of MAZEPPA; or the Wild Horse of Tartary. Mazeppa, Miss Leo Hudson; Abner Kahn, J. M. Murry.

☞ Great plays in active rehearsal.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; Curtain will rise at 8 o'clock.

VARIETIES THEATER

Corner Main and Washington Sts.

CHARLES H. H. BROOM.....Proprietor
CHARLEY WHITE.....Stage Manager

Admission Only 25 Cents.

THE above piece of amusement is open nightly with a star combination of talented artistes, acknowledged by the public press to be the best that has ever appeared in this city. The entertainment consists of sentimental and comic singing, dancing, burlesques, negro acts, spectacular sensations, etc. Admission, 25 cents; private boxes, $1. Doors open at half-past six o'clock; Curtain rises at half-past seven o'clock.

GAYETIES THEATER.

No. 37 Jefferson Street.

J. ETLY.....Lessee and Manager
OSCARS WILLIS.....Stage Manager

Immense Success of the Great Sensation,
A GLANCE AT MEMPHIS.
Produced with new scenery and gorgeous effects.

Admission fifty cents; Private Boxes, $5.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 8 precisely. ja22

Grand Rope Walking Exhibition.

M'LLE CELESTINE, the Female Rope Walker, will make an ascension This Afternoon, at three o'clock, and walk a rope across from the top of the Gayety Theater to the Sun building, on Jefferson street. This rare feat will doubtless draw an immense crowd.

WOODEN WARE, ETC.

WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,

330 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.,

Jobbers and Retail Dealers in

Buckets, Tubs,
Brooms, Churns,
Trays, Sifters,
Rope, Twine,
Brushes, Blacking,
Feather Dusters,
Children's Carriages
Bird Cages,
—AND ALL KINDS—

Wood and Willow Ware

—SOLE AGENTS FOR—

PAYNE'S PATENT CHURN,
—AND—
Doty's Clothes Washer and Universal Wringer.

New Advertisements.

MEDICAL.

EYE AND EAR

THROAT AND LUNGS

SKILLFULLY TREATED

For all the Diseases and Deformities to which they are subject, by

DR. JONES,

OF NEW YORK CITY,

Who is now Practicing at the PEABODY HOTEL, Memphis, Tenn., where he

Will Remain until 19th of February

DR. JONES

INSERTS ARTIFICIAL EYES,

Without pain, to move and appear as the Natural Eye.

He has hundreds with him, and is prepared to suit all cases. He introduces artificial eardrums where the natural drum is perforated or destroyed. Discharges from the ear, and noise in the head—no matter what the cause may have been, or of how long standing—his remedies do not fail to cure. CATARRHAL affections and diseases of the throat he cures successfully. He applies electricity in many cases as an adjuvant; and his instruments for the application of this agent, and for examining the eye and ear, enable him to detect with accuracy the most obscure diseases, as well as to cure the same. Besides having twice the usual advantages in everything that pertains to the science of medicine, he does not look upon any one as a RIVAL, much less as an EQUAL, in curing diseases of the Ear and Eye. He has had the advantage of every civilized country to perfect himself in opthalmic and aural surgery; he has devoted his life and fortune to the Eye and Ear.

Dr. JONES' treatment is of a specific nature, and neither debilitating nor painful, and so far in advance of the science of the age, that he views the painful and severe remedies commonly used as both dangerous and barbarous in the extreme. He performs all kinds of operations without pain; Cross-eyes made straight, without the least danger, in two minutes; Cataracts operated for, Specks and Tumors removed, and everything pertaining to the Eye and Ear treated and operated for in the most skillful manner. Opthalmia, and every kind of Sore Eyes, Dr. J. cures with mild and pleasant remedies heretofore unknown.

Deafness Cured.

I have been hard of hearing fifteen years, with noise in my ears. I placed myself under Dr. Jones' treatment, who has entirely cured me. My age is sixty-seven years.

WM. FARLEIGH, Bradenburg, Ky.

Crossed Eyes Made Straight.

I was born with crooked eyes. I called on Dr. Jones three weeks ago, who has made my eyes perfectly straight, and benefitted my sight. My age is twenty-eight. I live at Whipporwill Station, on Memphis Branch Railroad, Logan county, Ky.

JOHN C. CARR.

Blindness Cured.

Testimony of J. H. Hamilton, Esq., of New York City, now living in New Orleans:

Dr. Jones operated on my son's eyes for Congenital Cataract, removing the cataract and thereby restoring sight, so perfect that he can see the smallest letters, although his condition had been pronounced by other doctors hopeless. I would advise my afflicted friends in the South to be sure to avail themselves of Dr. Jones' skill, as he is an eminent physician and a first-class surgeon; and money will not tempt him to undertake a hopeless case.

J. H. HAMILTON.

New York, May 5, 1867.

Testimonial of Mr. Joseph Haag,

An old and respectable citizen of Kansas City, Mo., (manufacturer, etc.)

Our little daughter was afflicted with enlarged tonsils, spasms, internal fever, and other diseases which threatened her life continually. We had employed as many as forty different doctors, but they all failed. We took her to Dr. Jones two months ago, who relieved her at once and cured her entirely in three weeks. We feel indebted to Dr. Jones for saving her life, and deem him a thorough master physician and surgeon.

I have been blind with cataract in one of my eyes for six years. Dr. Jones operated upon it last March, and has perfectly restored my sight.

Mrs. SCHEFFER,
Market street, Harrisburg, Pa.

This lady is the wife of Theo. F. Scheffer, a prominent citizen of Harrisburg.

I have been hard of hearing, with singing, cracking, and all kind of noise in my head, for fifteen years. The skillful Dr. Jones has restored my hearing, and cured the noise and trouble in my head. I cheerfully recommend him to the afflicted as a gentleman who is master of his profession. My age is seventy-two years.

WM. P. BRADY,
Librarian State Senate.
Harrisburg, Pa., March, 1867.

I was afflicted with deafness, singing, roaring and whistling in my ears, which always became worse on taking cold. Our physicians could not cure me. I placed myself under Dr. Jones, of New York, who has perfectly restored my hearing, and cured the misery which I had in my head. I am seventy years old, and can now hear perfect. SAMUEL ROUSKULP,
Hagerstown, Md.

Mr. Rouskulp is a hat and fur merchant in Hagerstown.

Testimonials of some of the best Ladies and Gentlemen in St. Louis.
READ!

Dr. Jones straightened my wife's eyes and made them perfect. They were very crooked from infancy.

H. COMPENS,
No. 361 North Ninth street.
St. Louis, July 5.

Mrs. GUYOTT, wife of a merchant on Twelfth and Carroll streets, St. Louis.

Dr. Jones cured my lady of neuralgia, and also inserted an artificial eye without pain, which moves an appears natural. She had been to England and France for the same purpose, but failed. I think Dr. Jones possesses advantages in his profession over any other physician in Europe or America.

JAMES GUYOTT.

☞ See Dr. JONES' letters on Catarrh and Consumption, in this and other papers, and read his circular.

If you are afflicted, go at once to Dr. JONES and get cured. HE EXAMINES FREE. His fees for treatment and operations vary from $3 to $1,000. His terms are cash.

In the future, Dr. JONES will practice at his Summer House, (Excelsipian Palace,) Mansfield, Ohio, during the Summer.

☞ All letters must contain three red stamps.

Address Dr. J. A. JONES, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., until the 19th instant; after that, Mansfield, Ohio, or 16 Abingdon Place, New York City.

☞ Dr. JONES has had eleven years' practice in those specialties, not generally understood by the family physician; and his diplomas from the best medical colleges of Europe and America, are suspended in his office, open to the inspection of the interested.

☞ Remember, he is now at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn., where he will remain until February 19, 1869, only. feb2

New Advertisements.

Notice to Cotton Buyers and Shipp

DAILY AVALANCHE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

TUESDAY, : : : : February 2, 1869

Notice to the Public.

All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be *paid* for before they are inserted, except regular advertisers, whose bills will be presented every *two weeks*. These terms will be rigidly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places:

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber ot Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

The WEEKLY AVALANCHE is one of the most complete papers published in the South, and, at the price, is the cheapest—only two dollars per annum. Our list of subscribers is daily increasing rapidly, and while thankful to our friends, who take such an interest in our success, we feel determined to put forth new efforts and zeal and enterprise to meet the growing demands and improved tastes of the reading and business public.

News in Brief.

Mazeppa here.

Yesterday rainy.

Man killed Sunday.

Opposition omnibuses have retired.

Many loafers in Memphis want a loaf.

Wm. Thomas Howard buried Sunday.

Whisky saloons were scary last Sunday.

Hitching to awning posts costs five dollars per hitch.

Horse stealing continueth to be a prosperous business.

Twelve men were, on Sunday, arrested for vagrancy.

Clayton wants sixty recruits from Memphis to supply an order.

Nice di vorce case about to come to light in Memphis. Look out.

A rope-walking demonstration is announced for this afternoon.

General Gordon Granger is in Paducah, Kentucky, attending a court martial.

Brother Pearne has concluded to go to Nashville to take the oath of office and then take the field.

Judge H. P. Reid, formerly editor of the Friar's Point *Coahomian*, has been in the city two or three days.

Nice elopement spoiled in high circles last week. Names withheld. Girl may want to marry some other old fellow.

Messrs. W. L. & G. W. Ogry, editors and proprietors of the Carrollton (Miss.) *Conservative*, are stopping at the Worsham House.

Colonel George F. Bancum, a brave soldier of the late so-called and at present a prosperous merchant of Searcy, Arkansas, is stopping in the city.

Mr. A. Harrell, from South Carolina, of his way to Arkansas, was swindled, yesterday, out of four hundred dollars by a man who borrowed the money on a bogus bond.

A party of ladies and gentlemen are expected to arrive, Thursday, from Huntsville to attend the Peabody ball Friday night, which promises to be a very fine affair.

The young man who ran against a lady when tipsey, one day last week, is requested to call and see an article written by one of the lady's friends. "Let us have peace."

The Rutter case is investigated by committee in secret session at Nashville. Mr. Rutter asks for the publication of all the correspondence in the case, but it may not suit the "ring" to comply.

Mr. Dillard Tournage and Thomas Lamply, from North Carolina, *en route* for Hickory Plains, Perry county, Ark., were swindled yesterday out of one hundred and six dollars by two sharpers who borrowed the money.

Major Hugh G. Gwyn and his wife, Colonel J. Perkins, of Mississippi, Colonel John M. Bass, the well-known banker of Nashville, and Captain J. H. Trezevant, of Louisville, are all stopping at the Peabody Hotel.

Mr. J. C. Mang, of Bolivar county, Miss., lost twelve hundred dollars in currency by dropping it on the floor at the Worsham House yesterday. He suspects a man and woman whom he met on the stairway, but no one has been implicated.

The foetus of a male white child, some six months old, was found by the police yesterday morning in the alley running south from Jefferson street, between Main and Front streets. Nativity and parentage unknown. The head was smashed in as if it had received a hard fall from a church steeple or saloon.

Services will be held to-day at nine a.m. in St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, this being Candlemass Day, or the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, a feast of devotion. It is in memory of our blessed Lord and the purification of the Virgin Mary in the Temple of Jerusalem, the fortieth day of her delivery. It is called Candlemass because before mass is said the church blesses the candles for the whole year.

A fine sensation was unfortunately nipped in the bud, frosted, knocked through the bottom, turned wrong side out, top end downward, smashed, disjointed, plucked before ripe, over-dosed, dissolved in empty air, and otherwise seriously injured yesterday in the case of one George Brown, a gentleman of color, rumored to have been hung various times, and, according to some accounts, removed to a more convenient spot where the job could be agreeably performed by his admiring fellow-citizens of the African generation. Brown was simply a proxy horse thief, and was brought to this city by some of his own race and turned over to the authorities. Nobody hurt.

WANTED.—At City Bank, corner of Jefferson and Front streets,

5,000 Bank of Tennessee, new issue.

5,000 Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad first mortgaged bonds.

FUNERAL OF COLONEL J. H. McMAHON.

Spontaneous Tribute of Respect by all Classes—A Good Man Mourned by Thousands.

The remains of Colonel J. H. McMahon were followed to their final resting place on Sunday by one of the largest funeral processions ever beheld in Memphis, a tribute of respect merited by his nobility of soul and all the endearing qualities of heart that win hosts of friends. Perhaps no man ever lived in our midst who possessed decided views on the vital issues of the day and expressed his convictions clearly and firmly, who had fewer enemies. Among the mourners who attended his funeral we observed an unusually large proportion of young persons. His interest in the young people was proverbial. Having struggled against adversity when an obscure boy, and worked his way up to positions of honor and influence without losing his gentleness of heart and sympathy for the weak, he was ever interested in those who yet had the great battle of life to fight. He loved to assist and encourage young men, to talk with coy maidens, and to mingle with prattling children and share their little pleasures and troubles. Among men he was a man, and when at his post as a leading political editor, wielded a brilliant and powerful pen. But his race is over and the press and people of Memphis have paid him all the honor in their power.

At a meeting of the press and others at the *Appeal* editorial rooms, Sunday, at twelve o'clock, the following was adopted:

The members of the Press, and those who have been connected with journalism, residing in the city of Memphis, having assembled to pay a merited tribute of respect to our eminent brother, J. H. McMahon, lately deceased, do resolve:

1. That we recognize in Colonel McMahon a man eminently fitted to adorn his chosen and life-long profession of journalism. He possessed native abilities of the highest order; discrimination in the selection of topics for discussion in the public press; judgment to handle these topics, so as to advance the usefulness and honor of the profession; a style chaste, pure and vigorous; taste and imagination which adorned the themes he touched, and an elevation of tone and freedom from bitterness and malice which at once made him a model for imitation and a living vindication of that great principle of free constitutions, which guarantee the freedom of the press.

2. That we cherish with pride the example he has established for the Press of Tennessee, of decorum, courtesy and elevation of sentiment and discussion, which entitles his career as a journalist to be imitated by all who have the control of a free Press, and that we consider it a proper occasion to urge upon our brothers of the Press to study and emulate the noble example of our deceased brother.

3. That as a man and a citizen he won our highest admiration and respect, and we shall forever cherish his many manly virtues and high qualities.

4. That we tender to his family our sincere condolence in the deep affliction which has so suddenly overtaken them.

5. That we will attend the funeral of our deceased brother, in a body, from St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, this afternoon, at three o'clock.

Sabbath afternoon we took a last sad look upon the cold and lifeless but still genial, noble face of Colonel McMahon in a private room appropriated to grief and sacred respect, at the Peabody Hotel, where he died. Hundreds came to look and few went away unaffected. The old came there to tell a late warm-hearted friend farewell—*Au revoir*. "We will meet beyond the river." The young mourned him as a father; he was white with the goodness of many days, but never grew old at heart. The face of the good man wore still a smile as if death were but sleep for the body while the soul had flown beyond the world of sin and care to one of eternal light, where the righteous reap the full fruition and joys of perfect rest. The deceased was a consistent member of the Catholic church, upright and consistent in all his walk and conversation, and his end was peace. Fair hands of affection were there to weave beautiful garlands of flowers and arrange them on the rich rosewood coffin. In the center was placed a cross of *immortelles* and odorous flowers, and a neat silver plate, giving the name, birth-place and age of the deceased.

At three p.m. the remains were removed and placed in a hearse at the door; and, the procession being formed, moved up Main street to Adams, and thence to St. Peter's Church in the following order: First, the old Memphis Brass and Reed Band, followed by the Old Folks at Home" Society; next the Sodality Silver Band, at the head of the City Press fraternity and ex-members. The hearse followed, preceded by Colonel McLean and Colonel Sam. Walker, and flanked and followed by the following pall-bearers: J. P. Trezevant, M. C. Cayce, Colonel Frazier Titus, K. J. B. L. Winn, Colonel Leon Trousdale, George R. Powell, John Park, Colonel W. L. Maxwell, M. D. L. Stewart, John W. Taylor, members of the "Old Folks," and J. G. Lonsdale, S. R. Clarke, H. A. Littleton, Benjamin White, G. H. Mousseau, Miles Owen, D. Cockrell, R. H. Pugh, B. J. Semmes, John Donovan, Eugene Magevney, John W. Johnson, J. M. Keating, L. J. Dupre, J. J. Dubose, William H. Taylor, M. J. Wright, E. M. Yerger, J. O. Bettis, J. Cayce Young. Carriages bearing the family and near friends of the deceased brought up the rear. The procession was very long and the sidewalks were thronged with spectators the entire route of march. Arrived at the church the procession opened ranks and the hearse, followed by the Press and mourners, passed through to the door. The church was already full of people and hundreds thronged the streets, and it was with some difficulty that the coffin was taken into the church, followed by a portion of them in the procession.

Father Kelley conducted the beautiful and impressive services. The music was touchingly grand and appropriate.

From the *Ledger* of yesterday we present the following synopsis of Rev. Father Kelley's oration:

He commenced by saying few words would be required for those to whom he spoke; many words would be a work of supererogation. No words of his, no force of reasoning, no power of eloquence could elevate the deceased in the estimation of his hearers. We are here to pay the last duty of respect, to perform the last offices of religion, over the remains of a departed friend. The spectacle presented —the silent, cofined dead—is not a new spectacle, and yet it always strikes us with surprise. Nature abhors death and resists it to the better end. It is sad to think that those whom we have so long known, those whom we have respected and admired, should be taken from our midst. It is sad to think how they are carried away to their narrow cell and hidden for ever from human eyes. It is sadder still to think of the work of destruction that goes on in that subterranean tenement. But, after all, only one half of us can die. The body may perish, but the soul will live on forever. Provided it be well with the soul, all is well. From the religious convictions of the deceased we have reason to hope for the best. It would be useless to speak of his life to those who knew him so long and loved him so well. With few early educational opportunities, he raised himself to a position of which any one might be proud. It was to the press he chiefly devoted his energies. His deserved claim for himself in his profession the proud title of the "Nestor of the South." He entered reluctantly into the late struggle between the North and South. His voice was for peace, but not at the price of dishonor. He occupied a position in the Confederacy which might have given him a fortune. He was not one of those who rose to wealth by trampling under foot the fortunes of others. No ill-gotten gains stuck to his fingers. He passed through the war like the chivalry of old, "without fear and without reproach." But it is not on these grounds we base his merits. We honor him most, because after an eventful and chequered life, because over the frosts of many winters had whitened his head, he entered into the bosom of the Catholic Church. No earthly motive could induce him to do so; it was a firm, unwavering conviction. On his dying bed he protested his full faith in that church; he clung to it as the haven of his hopes. Many of you may differ with him in belief, but none of you will question the sincerity of his motives. If one trait of character distinguished him above another, it was his incorruptible honesty. It was a principle he brought to bear in the discharge of life. He was emphatically "an honest man, the noblest work of God."

The speaker then went on to show from the Bible why we should bear patiently all the ills of life. What in our poor, human judgment we think an evil, is often a blessing in disguise. Death is so far from being a destruction, that it is only then we begin to live. It is then "the corruptible will put on incorruption, the mortal will put on immortality." Death is a separation; but from what? From a world in which the good man always lives as a stranger, in which he finds only scandals to afflict his faith; rocks which make his innocence tremble; dangers and temptations which, in spite of his efforts to the contrary, divide his affections between heaven and earth. Does death separate him from his goods? All who knew Colonel McMahon, knew that if he was not wealthy, it was on account of his liberality to his friends. He did not lose his goods by giving them in alms; he only sent them before him to heaven, where he will now find them recorded in his favor. Does it separate him from his kindred and friends? He knows, if they are faithful, that he only goes before them a short time; that death does not separate those whom the bonds of charity have united on earth, and that, reunited around the throne of God, they will form but one people—but one great family. Does death separate him from his wife, his children? He leaves them God for their father; his example and instruction for their inheritance; his prayers and benediction for their last consolation. The reverend gentleman argued the utility of prayer for the departed, and asked his hearers to unite with him in asking repose for the soul of him who was no more. He quoted the example of Dr. Johnson, the celebrated English author and philosopher, who was found kneeling over the grave of his mother, and who was censured by a skeptical friend. His answer was: "A prayer for the repose of my mother's soul can surely do her no harm, while it is so congenial with the feelings of my own heart." In conclusion, the auditors were invited to draw a lesson from the example before them. We must all follow in that long journey the departed has taken; we must go to that bourne whence no traveler returns. We should lay in provisions for the journey. There may yet remain for us a few more years of strife, of trial, of battle, but if we persevere we shall be victorious. Then "all our sorrows will be changed into joy, and our joy no man shall take from us."

When the services were concluded, the procession reformed and followed the remains to Calvary Cemetery, where they were deposited with befitting ceremonies.

Five hundred variety French, German and American baskets at

WHEELER, PICKENS & Co.,
330 Main street.

City Finances.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: What can be done to put and keep the city government on its legs? This is an important and most *interest*-ing question, just at this time. A month, nearly, has transpired, and nothing that can be heard of is done. The Finance Committee is completely waterlogged. The shrewed merchant, Mr. Wolcott, who was to accomplish such wonders in the art of financiering, seems to have been sorely puzzled. The citizens, at least, want to know how they stand. The republication of a partial report of the Controller does not enlighten them in the slightest degree. Nothing short of a complete balance sheet, with the whole indebtedness spread out upon it will do. All the municipal officers may be, and doubtless are, honest, but they should tell all they know. The people want to know it too. It is time to stop the skittish policy of measuring out information by the pint, when nothing less than a barrel or ton will satisfy an impatient people.

Memphis is said to be but slightly int debted. Let it so be shown. It is asserted that she is possessed of ample assets to discharge principal and interest of her indebtedness. Let the fact be exhibited in unmistakable figures. It is stupid in the extreme to say that such *expose* would interfere with the sale of bonds, or in some manner perplex and complicate contemplated financial operations. If this be true, it is time our financial operations should be lifted out of such a mudhole or muddle, and placed on grounds that might look daylight in the face, and do not depend upon hiding in some corner.

Memphis is terribly taxed, and does not reap the benefit of the extent of her taxation. The tax on privileges is wrenched from her hands entirely by an irresponsible commission, which should be held amenable to the city government and receive its pay from the city treasury. As has been the case, they pay themselves from a fund which should pass through the city's coffers and be strictly audited; in addition to which it is impossible to properly estimate the *robbery* that has been practiced, while illegal and obscene pursuits have been protected, if not legitimated. Can a police system be properly conducted where vice is countenanced, if not encouraged by those whose duty it is to bring it to punishment?

But the present purpose is rather connected with the city finances and their improvement than with the police system, although the latter is at present inseparably connected with the proper development of the city's resources.

Let a complete statement of the condition of the city debt and assets be made. It cannot injure any feasible project that may be in contemplation, and may greatly assist the financiers in perfecting an arrangement by which the current expenses and interest may be paid, if not something additional in liquidation of the antediluvian debt. Something must be done speedily, and it should be done openly. Secret sessions and private arrangements that only meet the public knowledge when too late for remedy, should cease. Let the property, real, personal and mixed, owned by the city, be listed, and the liens, mortgages and responsibilities with which it may be shingled, be clearly stated. In that event we shall know where we are. If there be any vitality left, then let this property be pledged as collateral security, if indeed any *value* remain, and *borrow*, if it be possible, the necessary amount to run the city government.

To sell out railroad stocks or other assets, for what they may bring, may prove advantageous to those who seek advantage, but would be suicidal to the interests of the city. It should not obtain a moment's consideration. There should be an end of this gouging process, and vulture policy. To repeat, if the debt of Memphis is small comparatively, and assets large, let it be so shown. In this way her credit may receive an impetus that will afford some relief. But above all, set apart a sinking fund of some sort to meet interest, and to be applied to nothing else. That will fortify her credit.

One word more. Let the large taxpayers be waited upon, and the reasons learned why *they* have so far abstained from contributing their portion of the burthen the smaller tax-payers have been *induced* to bear. What is sauce for the goose is or should be sauce for the gander; and if taxes can be collected from those who own but a few thousand dollars' worth of property, there should be a good and sufficent reason for absolving or indulging those whose property rises to hundreds of thousands, if not millions.

THIRD WARD.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

DR. JONES.—This eminent physician and surgeon has stopped at the Peabody Hotel to remain for a time and has already given evidences of his skill, scientific attainments and varied experience. His specialties we believe are the diseases of the eye and ear, in the care of which he has been remarkably successful in other cities. The Doctor has had the advantage of attending the best medical colleges in this country and Europe, and has his diplomas in his office to show what he is where he has been. With *four* and diplomas from the best medical institutions in the world, his science will not be questioned. He charges no fee for consultation and will immediately tell any one calling, the possibility and probability of effecting a cure.

DR. JONES' success in straightening crooked eyes has been truly wonderful, and those who may be unfortunately afflicted in this manner would do well to consult him at an early day, for his office is crowded and his stay is necessarily limited. It will be little trouble to call, and the benefit resulting may be great.

DR. GRASTY.—We call attention to the card of Dr. P. G. L. Grasty, which appears elsewhere. The doctor is a physician of fine culture, varied attainments and extensive experience in his profession.

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

LYNCH LAW.

Two Horse-Thieves Found Dead in the Road Near Jackson—No Clergy.

We mentioned briefly in the AVALANCHE, a few days ago, that two horse-thieves had been lynched in Madison Sunday night week. Additional particulars have at length reached us, which we give, as follows:

On Thursday night, preceding the affair two horses were stolen from citizens living in the northwestern portion of Madison county. On the following morning several of the neighbors followed on the track of the thieves, and captured three men near Dyer's Ferry. They brought back the men to Poplar Corner, six miles from Jackson, and on Sunday turned them over to Esquire Lawrence, to await an examination. The prisoners were placed in a house, under guard of four, for the night. About two o'clock the next morning, a party of fifteen or twenty men—disguised in long gowns, rode up and dismounted—intimidated the sleepy guard and spirited away the prisoners. Soon afterward a volley of firing was heard at no great distance and when daylight came the dead bodies of two of the men were found riddled with bullets and lying across the road. It was estimated that forty shots were fired.

It is alleged that the men who did the lynching were not citizens of Madison county, and that the people of the neighborhood had no sympathy in collusion with them. This is said to be the first body of disguised horsemen ever seen in that section. The men killed were named Sam. W. Taylor and John Fox. The other man, named Vaughan, was turned loose. Taylor was quite a youth, not more than eighteen years old, and belonged to a respectable family. It is supposed he was persuaded into the crime which caused his summary end. Fox was over thirty years of age and was a noted bad character. He came to Madison county above fifteen months ago, and since that time has been engaged in all sorts of rascality. He came from Middle Tennessee, where his career was that of a desperado, and he had to leave there on account of a murder committed. Governor Brownlow offered a large reward for his arrest but he had escaped. He was known as a counterfeiter, and passed some of his money on Major Mason and other citizens of Madison. He was understood to belong to a notorious gang of desperate horse thieves operating between Johnsonville and Memphis. But he ventured too far from his friends and the results were unpleasant. There is reason to believe that the lynchers intended to hang their victims, but the rope was broken; and it appears that one of them tried to escape, as he was dragged, feet foremost, some distance to the side of his comrade.

Coroner Alexander, of Jackson, held an inquest, Monday, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts.

The deceased were both ex-Confederate soldiers, hence politics had nothing to do with the terrible affair, so generally deplored and condemned by the people. The Jackson *Tribune* appropriately remarks that whilst it may truthfully be said that these masked men simply meted out justice to the alleged criminals; that their crime was such that they were placed beyond the pale of sympathy; yet these disguised executioners and judges at once, have assumed a fearful responsibility—a responsibility that we would not assume for the wealth of all this world. That the misguided men were guilty of the heinous crime of horse stealing, there is no doubt, but life is more sacred than horses. That they were guilty is not questioned, but they were debarred of their sacred right to a fair trial by an impartial jury of their peers, and the majesty of the civil law has been grossly violated. Upon the strict enforcement of the civil law hangs the personal rights and liberty of us all, and we war upon ourselves when we assent to or permit its infraction. Public sentiment alone can put a stop to this violence and lawlessness, and we trust it will be done promptly and efficiently, and at once.

Silks marked down, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Two hundred boxes palm soap, 100 boxes German soap, 100 boxes olive tie man soap, wax candles, paraffine candles, coal oil, by the barrel or retail, tinware in great variety, coal oil lamps, all styles. Call on O. F. Prescott & Co., 40 Jefferson street. 2t

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER SUNDAY NIGHT. Yesterday morning, about seven o'clock, the badly mutilated and lifeless body of an Irishman, named Thomas Hennessey, was found in the bayou, a little east of Causey street, and between Vance and South streets. He had been beaten to death on the head with some heavy weapon. Hennessey had been working at Commerce, Miss., for three months past, and came home Sunday night with about fifty-five dollars in money. He was drinking, and was doubtless killed by some desperadoes for his pitiful purse. When found he had no money on his person. His wife and child live at 197 Pontotoc street, and the former is nearly blind. He has been very cruel to her for many months. Two or three men were arrested on suspicion, but so far, there is little proof against any one.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

THE GRENADA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD.—The entire length of the Grenada and Meridian Railroad has been surveyed, as we mentioned in yesterday's AVALANCHE, and the gentlemen who performed the work so faithfully have returned home. The Grenada *Sentinel* of the 30th says:

We understand that the route surveyed passes along the most fertile fields of Mississippi, and that the road can be built at a comparatively small cost. We trust that Memphis will, by the way, be deeply interested in the building of this line, will take the initiative, in order to inspire confidence in a few of the "fogies" that have opposed everything like progress in this section of the country. We hope soon to see the iron horse come ploughing through the hills and dales of Central Mississippi, linking us by an iron clasp with the extensive Meridian. Grenada has a bright future before her if she will only seize the opportunity while it lies within her reach.

The Meridian *Flag* has the following on the same subject:

Colonel Trezevant's surveyors, engaged since the middle of December on the survey of the route for the Grenada and Meridian Railroad, arrived in town on Tuesday. They came down by Colonel Horn's residence, following the line of Kewanee Sash Factory. We learn from Colonel T. that twenty miles up the line it will be more practicable to diverge to the west, through the valley of Oakibbeh, and strike the Vicksburg road a few miles west of town. The Colonel made an interesting talk to our people Monday. The $1000 that Meridian was to raise for the survey, we are sorry to say, has not been raised, and it leaves Colonel T. in an awkward predicament. Major Ragsdale offered to pay one-third of the amount if the other portion could be raised. This road will be of immense importance to the place, and it may be possibly defeated by our lukewarmness. We hope to see a revival from our late lethargy. Our people, however, are somewhat depressed by fires and other causes, and some are fearful that the road will fall into the interests of Memphis, and perhaps some other points where there is more capital; and the discriminations will be against our town. This is a great mistake, in our opinion, for the whole line is in this State, and certainly the charters and subsequent legislation can prevent any undue advantages.

Winston county and portions of Noxubee, Lauke, Kemper and the whole of Neshoba are vastly interested in coming right here to Meridian, and all up that line for fifty or eighty miles will come right here. Much of that trade we are losing now at Macon, Sheqaluk and other points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and much goes to Goodman, on the Central road. How suicidal it is, O people of Meridian, thus to chase away the iron arms of wealth!

But we shall have more to say at another time on this subject.

Leaders in fashions in boots and shoes—Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson. 2t

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Lenten Regulations.

Ash Wednesday, the 10th of February, is the first day of Lent. The faithful, and those religiously inclined, will then place a great restraint upon their appetites and inclinations to gaiety. Archbishop Spalding has issued the following regulations for the Catholics of his archdiocese:

"1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year, unless legitimately dispensed, are bound to observe the Fast of Lent. 2. They are to take only one meal a day, excepting Sundays. 3. The meal allowed on fast days is not to be taken until about noon. 4. At that meal, if on any day permission should be granted for eating flesh, both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time, even by way of seasoning. 5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made, but the practice of the most regular Christian is never to let it exceed the fourth part of an ordinary meal. 6. The quality of food allowed at a collation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruit, salads, vegetables, and fish. Milk and eggs are prohibited. 7. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, as tea, coffee or thin chocolate, made with water. 8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard instead of butter in preparing fish, vegetables, etc. 9. The following persons are exempted from the obligations of fasting:

Young persong under twenty-one years of age, the sick, nursing women, those who are obliged to do hard labor, all who, through weakness, cannot fast without great prejudice to their health. 10. By dispensation, the use of flesh meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with the exception of Holy Thursday and the second and last Saturday of Lent. 11. Persons dispensed from the obligation of fasting on account of tender or advanced age, or hard labor, are not bound by the restriction of using meat only at one meal on days on which its use is granted by dispensation. Others dispensed from the fast for other causes, as well as those who are obliged to fast, are permitted to use meat only at one meal."

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND REFERENCES. Dr. J. A. Clopton refers to every intelligent gentleman of the Gulf States—from the city of Richmond, Virginia, to San Antonia, Texas, as to his almost universal success in the treatment of *piles, fistula, fissures, strictures*, and other chronic diseases of the bowels. Many of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South have been his patients. He has operated in every city of any size in the South, and has the pleasure of referring to his old patients at every point of the compass. His old patient are his best friends, and take pleasure in sending their friends to him to be cured. One of the first gentlemen of the city called yesterday with a special friend of his and said to his friend that he had been perfectly relieved of a most painful disease of the bowels, and that he had consulted thirty physicians, and that Dr. Clopton was the only one that ever located the disease, and told him what was the matter. The most intelligent men of the city have been his patients, and kindly requested me to refer others afflicted to them. Dr. C. has a special call home and cannot possibly stay in the city longer than the last or latter part of the week. He does not mean to be understood that he has had five hundred thousand patients, but that at least as many friends of his *patients*. This will be Dr. Clopton's last visit to Memphis this year. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

HORSES AND MULES.—Received yesterday, at Bluff City Stock Yard, corner Linden and Tennessee streets, a fine drove of cheap horses and mules. Will be sold low to close consignment.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS.—Lovers of the weed will find at Mr. Grayser's smoking emporium, in the Overton Hotel, a fine and choice assortment of genuine imported cigars and smoking tobacco, as well as a splendid variety of meershaum pipes. Give him a call and you will be suited.

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

For permanent cures of colds, catarrhs and cattarrhal or bronchetic consumption, go to Dr. Stillman, 199 Main street. He cures all bad cases left without relief by traveling-steam-anatomical-inhalation-whole-column fellows, by his compound photographic and volatile oil vapors scientifically applied to each case, combining his far-famed *constitutional treatments*. Call and see his instruments, his letters and certificates of cures of popular and well-known citizens.

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

Ladies', misses' and children's wool hose, at cost price, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Stone Pavement.

MEMPHIS, January 31, 1869.

Having completed our contract for the stone pavement, some time since, we wish to state to those directly interested that we are now required by the city to press our collections for same, by taking legal steps against the property on which we hold assessments. We have been as lenient as possible and have put down a permanent improvement. All those who wish to avoid the costs of a lawsuit, that must inevitably be decided against them, will come up promptly and settle. Almost two-thirds of the number have already settled, and to them we tender our most sincere thanks. J. & M. LOWDEN,

At Office of City Attorney, in Exchange Buildings, between nine and twelve o'clock a.m. 10t

White and grey blankets, at greatly reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Brothers'. tf

STEAM DYERS AND CLEANERS.—The old house of Thomas H. Hunt & Co., steam dyers, cleaners and repairers, 246 Second street, is doing a fine business, and gives prompt attention to all orders for cleaning, dyeing or repairing ladies' and gentlemen's apparel, window curtains, sofa covers, etc. Old garments cleaned, repaired and reordered good as new, at low prices, and satisfaction given in all cases. The expenditure of a dollar or two will save clothing that would otherwise be thrown away. Those interested should take notice. Under our new system of cleaning, the original luster and shape is preserved. tf

Gentlemen's woolen undershirts and drawers, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

WANTED—City and country people to know that we are offering our splendid stock of boots, shoes and hats at retail—at less than wholesale prices. Satisfy yourselves by looking.

J. T. HANDLAN & Co.,
No. 279 Main street.

Goods not exactly in style, less than cost. 1m

NOTICE TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Dr. Gabbert having met with so many persons desiring to try Dr. Tichenor's treatment for consumption, asthma and bronchitis, was unable to supply them with instruments and medicines, and being compelled to return to New Orleans, has made an arrangement with Dr. Hewitt, a physician well and favorably known, to supply instruments, medicines and give the necessary information for their use. Office 227 Adams Block, Second street. 2t

Ladies' and misses' boulevard and balmoral skirts, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.—The Worsham House is now fitted up with modern improvements; and its proprietors, thankful for past patronage, respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Board and room, $3 per day; day board, $30 per month. tf

Attend the great reduction sale, at B. Lowenstine & Bro.'s. tf

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—Miss Leo Hudson made her first appearance last night in her famous *Mazeppa* act, with her favorite wild horse "Bess." The audience was first-rate, and the performance all that had been promised or expected.

The Courts.

CHANCERY COURT.—*William M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following cases are set for hearing on motions, pleas, etc., to-day:

Webb vs. Kendrin, estate.
Butler vs. Johnson.
Biggs vs. Jefferson.
Fearn vs. Doyle.
State etc. vs. Overton Hotel Co.
Oliver vs. McLean.
Lawrence vs. Singleton.
Meath vs. Meath.
Jones vs. Black.
Ruffin vs. Johnston.
Christian vs. Tenn. Ins. Co.

Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Haywood vs. Otem, et al.

The Attorney having the papers in the case of Peek vs. Waddell, will please return them to the Clerk and Master *instanter*.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*G. W. Waldran, Judge.*—This court was engaged yesterday in hearing motions for new trial. The case of Jones vs. Ferguson, continued over from Saturday last, was also taken up, but not concluded. The trial will be resumed this morning and finally disposed of, after which the following cases will be called for trial:

1770 Springer & Dozier vs. Toof, Philips & Co.

1771 Same vs. same.

Garnishees summoned to appear at the January term will be required to answer to-day or judgments will be entered against them.

To-day is the first day of the February term, criminal side. Nothing will be done to-day but the empannelling of the juries for the criminal term. The Court has decided to continue the business of the January term until Monday next, when the criminal docket will be taken up.

CIRCUIT COURT—*G. W. Reeves, Judge.*—This court convened yesterday at nine o'clock, and took up the case of Stewart & Bro. vs. Mitchell, which had been continued over from last Friday. This case occupied the court the entire day, and not being concluded at the hour of adjournment was continued over until this morning, when the case will be resumed and disposed of in a very short time, after which the Criminal Docket will be taken up and called, and the cases thereon set for trial.

No other business on the calendar.

LAW COURT.—The February term of the Law Court commences on next Monday, the 8th inst. The calendar for the term has been made up and published. Attorneys are notified in advance that they must be prepared for trial on the day for which their cases are set, or they will lose the term. Causes, when reached, will not be specially set for any future day of the term. The third rule of the Court will be strictly enforced. The calendar includes the whole of the trial docket up to the present term. Every effort will be made to go through the calendar for the term as published, and it is hoped, by an enforcement of this rule, to accomplish this desirable object.

Miss Leo Hudson arrived in the city to fulfill an engagement at the New Memphis Theater. She is sojourning at the Worsham House.

Ladies' opera slippers at Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson's, 293½ Main street. 2t

JOHN G. ALLEN & SONS.—We invite the attention of country merchants and planters to the advertisement of the large firm which heads this notice. Allen & Sons are large and enterprising jobbers in staple and fancy goods, 54 North Main street, St. Louis. They are able to offer strong inducements to good customers, and by fair liberal dealing have already secured a heavy business with the South. We advise all merchants going to St. Louis to give them a call. They make specialties of dress goods and white goods; also deal in notions, gents' furnishing goods, clothing, etc. A first-class house worthy of confidence and patronage.

Ladies' underwear, at great reduced prices, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

Mr. Sell Howell, for some time connected with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, has been appointed to the agreeable position of Passenger Agent of the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, vacated by Captain Asa Hill, who takes charge of a General Agency of the same road, for the South and Southwest. We wish both gentlemen in their new situations all the success that strict attention to business, and a thorough acquaintance with their duties richly merit.

Ladies' button and lace oil goat at Wallace, Van Pelt & Gibson's. 2t

THE GAYETY THEATER.—Manager Elly opened the week last night with a number of burlesques and scenes splendidly performed and enthusiastically received. Those who patronize this establishment receive a fine performance, and in consequence it is constantly growing in popularity. Open every evening during the week.

Cloaks and shawls, at less than cost, at B. Lowenstein & Bro.'s. tf

CORNS! CORNS! CORNS!—Dr. J. Lindaman, the Surgeon Chiropdist, has returned for a short time. All that are troubled with corns, bunions and ingrowing nails should not fail to give him a call. Room 24, Overton Hotel. 3t

If you want good old Megibben whisky, go to Megibben & Bro., 281 Main street.

The many friends of Dr. D. J. Steverson, of Como, Miss., will be pleased to learn that he is stopping at the Commercial Hotel, where he designs remaining for a few days. The Doctor is accompanied by his accomplished and beautiful bride, late Miss Medella Holcomb, and his friends Robert Gwynne and Miss Mary Jane Holcomb. It is with great pleasure that we call the attention of those suffering with cancers, tumors, wens and all diseases of like character to the fact that Dr. Steverson is treating these terrible maladies with perfect success. The knife is not used, and the patient is cured without pain or loss of blood. A permanent cure is warranted in every case. We would advise the suffering to test the Doctor's skill.

Go to Scheibler & Co.'s, No. 7 Adams street, for cheap leather and shoe findings. Highest price paid for hides, skins, etc. 1m

A RARE MUSICAL TREAT AHEAD.—We understand that at the Memphis Club Hall next Monday night, a grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given under the auspices of Prof. H. A. Sabatzky. The programme comprises a number of the finest operatic and miscellaneous selections, and cannot fail to

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail (daily)	12:45 p.m.	12:50 p.m.
Through Express (daily, except Saturday)	11:10 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
Corinth Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)	4:30 p.m.	5:05 a.m
Grand Junction and Somerville Accom'dat'n (daily, except Sunday)	8:45 a.m.	4:15 p.m.

Railroad time twenty minutes faster than city time. Ticket offices, 275 Main street and at the depot.

Through Express does not leave Saturday or arrive Sunday.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	3:00 p.m.	5:20 a.m.
Night Express	9:00 a.m.	3:00 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express train, which goes through to Nashville without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 275½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Express (daily)	5:00 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
North Accommodation (daily, except Sunday)	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.

Freight North, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (daily, except Sunday)..... 3:10 p.m. 6:25 a.m.

Ticket office, 275½ Main street, and at the Depot. Time through to New Orleans, 29½ hours. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 275½ Main street.

A. S. LIVERMORE, General Sup't.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday at..... 7:00 a.m.

Coming East—Leave Madison Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at..... 7:30 a.m.

Arriving at Memphis at..... 1:00 p.m.

S. H. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

RAILROAD.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities North and West, at..... 2:05 p.m.

Arrive at..... 3:00 p.m. and 9:00 a.m.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New Orleans, Nashville, and all cities North and East, at..... 12:40 p.m.

Arrive at..... 1:15 p.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad Depot, Poplar street, Union depot, Little Rock, Ark., Tri-weekly—at..... 6:00 a.m.

Arrive at..... 1:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock, Pine Bluff, and all landings on Arkansas and White Rivers—semi-weekly—Tuesdays and Saturdays—at..... 3:30 p.m.

Arrive at Landings and Fridays at..... 6:00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, South (semi-weekly) Tuesdays and Saturdays at..... 3:30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Fridays at..... 7:00 a.m.

DEPART—Mississippi River, North (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays at..... 3:30 p.m.

Arrive Mondays and Thursdays at..... 7:00 a.m.

ROBERT C. GIST, Postmaster.

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, } MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1869.

In reviewing our general market for the week we find that several departments have been quite animated and that some of our merchants have experienced a very satisfactory return flow of currency from the interior, though its circulation is still confined within narrow limits, dealers in provisions, seeds, agricultural implements and horses and mules being the principal beneficiaries. Indications are that an enlarged area of land will be devoted to cotton this season with a reduced area to corn, vegetables, etc. Business men generally feel discouraged in anticipation of unfavorable results, such as the prostrated and impoverished condition of the country in 1867-8. Farm laborers are scarce even at an advance of 25 per cent. on the wages of last season. The freedmen as a general thing are flush with money and but a small proportion of them will condecend to enter into contracts for the present season until it is exhausted, while many prefer to work on shares or to hire patches of land on their own responsibility. Orders for our leading staple have been scarce and the market has been heavy in consequence of largely increased receipts, the weather having been very favorable for moving the crop to market. Buyers pretend to account for the scarcity of orders by representing that Memphis is a dear market for spinners, but other markets have presented a similar state of inactivity throughout the week and cotton has not been more than ⅛c higher here than in New Orleans, which difference is off-set by the lower rates of compression and freight offered here, saying nothing of easier classification of the staple. The rate of compressing is 50c per bale, and from continued competition between freight lines, rates of freight remain as low as 75@80c per hundred to New York and Boston. These facts are not generally known East, and we regret to notice a disposition to conceal them on the part of some operators. Provisions have continued to advance and are rather more active. The demand, however, is nothing like what it was last season. Smoked meats continue scarce but are not called for to any extent. Moss pork is more in favor as relatively cheaper than dry salted meats. Hogs are scarce and firm at last week's quotations. Butter and eggs are abundant and very dull, while cheese has advanced. Corn and oats have been coming in slowly and are firm. It is said that large quantities of grain and produce have been awaiting shipment at Cairo for some days, but probably the great bulk of this is for New Orleans. Flour is dull and meal flat, the latter unsaleable at prices to pay out consignors. Dried fruit is in good demand on speculation and for shipment. Coffees and sugars are unchanged with the latter very firm. Hides and skins are in good demand at full prices, with light receipts. Dry goods and boots and shoes are dull and jobbers have made liberal concessions to cash customers.

In money matters there are few changes to note. The amount tied up in cotton has increased and, consequently, deposits are just now at a low ebb, but from fair receipts of currency the banks have continued to experience a tolerably easy condition of finances and to discount good paper to a satisfactory extent, the offerings of exchange having been light until within the past day or two, with the demand from mercantile circles very good. Eastern cotton bills pass at ½ to ⅝ per cent. discount, and bankers' checks at ¼ discount to par, according to amount. There is no movement of cotton in the direction of New Orleans, but enough of exchange has been making through other sources to supply the demand, which is very light. Bills on New Orleans pass at ¼ to ½ per cent. discount and bankers' checks at par to ¼ premium.

Gold has been scarce, with a fair demand from the interior, and dealers have been compelled to buy close on New York rates in some instances. It has been as high as 136½ to 136¾ in New York, but was lower Saturday and to-day, opening this morning at 136¾, quoted at 136 at noon, and closing this evening at 135¾. Dealers have paid 135½ to 136, and sold at 136½. In one instance, on Friday, 136¾ was paid. Rates at the close are 135½ in buying and 136½ in selling transactions. The New York market was kept up by a large short interest outstanding, which is offset in part by larger exports of cotton within the past two or three days.

In scrip there was no movement of consequence to-day and rates are nominal. County scrip is wanted at 73 to 75, and dealers sell to tax-payers at 77 to 80. City scrip is scarce on the market but dealers continue to check on the city for tax-payers at 75 to 80. Actual scrip is in good demand. Police scrip is scarce and sells to dealers at 95 to 96.

City bonds are in demand and scarce. An order for $50,000 at 53 was received from the East since Saturday but can't be filled. A few can be had at 54. Other Southern securities are in demand and scarce.

The New York money market has been easy, with stocks and Government and State securities active and irregular. Closing quotations from the New York exchange to-day are as follows:

Tennessee bonds, old	67½@68
Tennessee bonds, new	67½@67¾
Bonds of 1881	112
5-20s of '62	112½
5-20s of '64	109
5-20s of '65	110
5-20s, new, of '65	109½
5-20s, new, of '67	109½
5-20s, new, of '68	109½
10-40 bonds	106
Pacific 6s	101½

Wells & Fargo Express.

American Express.

Adams Express.

United States Express.

Merchants' Union Express 17½

Quicksilver 27

Canton 60

Pacific Mail 118½

Western Union Telegraph 36½

New York Central 86½

Erie

Hudson 134½

Reading 90

Chicago and Alton 150½

Chicago and Alton preferred

Toledo, W. and R. W. 87½

Toledo, W. and R. W. preferred 87½

St. Paul 90

St. Paul preferred 81½

Fort Wayne 122

Ohio and Mississippi 31½

Michigan Central 129

Michigan Southern 93½

Illinois Central 138

Cleveland and Pittsburg 92½

Cleveland and Toledo 109

Rock Island 130½

Chicago and N. W. 87½

Chicago and N. W. preferred 87½

The stock market opened very unsettled this morning, with Governments a shade lower. Express stocks were thrown out of the market until they are registered, which, it is expected, will be done in a few days. There were sales of Tennessee bonds, new and old at, 67¾.

In regard to the suspension of the Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, the New Orleans *Times* says:

A heavy decline in cotton might have exposed this institution to losses and embarassment; but the reverse has been the fact. The suspension is the more surprising, from the fact that the bank does not seem to have been pressed for funds. If we are not misinformed it holds for collection here a considerable amount of factors' acceptances and other paper, which it could have readily had discounted had it so desired, but unlike some other country banks it has allowed all such paper to run to maturity, when, and before, it has requested its agent to place the amount to its credit in New York. Had there been any political complications at the bottom of its embarrassments, it would no doubt have been telegraphed by our correspondent. We are not aware how New Orleans can be a heavy loser by this suspension, as stated in the telegram, unless from collections by the bank for account of our merchants, which, being promptly valued for, could have readily had discounted had it so desired, but unlike some other country banks it has allowed all such paper to run to maturity, when, and before, it has requested its agent to place the amount to its credit in New York. Had there been any political complications at the bottom of its embarrassments, it would no doubt have been telegraphed by our correspondent. We are not aware how New Orleans can be a heavy loser by this suspension, as stated in the telegram, unless from collections by the bank for account of our merchants, which, being promptly valued for, could hardly amount to any considerable sum.

A general abstract of the national banking associations of the United States, gives reports from 1,626 banks, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday of the present month, before the beginning of business. It embraces the following items under resources, viz: Loans and discounts, $643,090,736; United States bonds to secure circulation and deposits, $872,528,300; due from banks, etc., $43,790,525; cash items, $142,405,590; specie, $29,590,960; legal tender notes, 87,980,726. Among the liabilities are: Capital stock, $418,808,931; profits, $116,433,650; bank notes outstanding, $297,000,000; deposits, $584,857,850; due to banks, etc., $121,431,000; aggregate, $1,539,609,920.

The Controller of the Currency appeared before the House Committee on Banking and Currency, a few days since, for the purpose of conferring with the committee relative to the amendments deemed desirable in order to perfect the national banking law. He urged a redistribution of the circulation of the banks among the several States, in order that they may have their proportion. The committee will adopt this proposition. The disagreed to adopt his recommendation prohibiting bank officers from certifying checks or certificates of deposit unless the party have the amounts so certified to on deposit in the bank. This matter will be reported by the committee in the House at an early day, with a view of getting action at the present session. It has already been stated that the Senate Finance Committee had agreed to several important amendments to the National Banking law. They prohibit the use of certified checks for any customer in excess of the money he has on deposit; allow banking on a specie basis with a deposit of sixty-five per cent. in bonds, and require bank statements to be made up at the order of the Controller, without reference to fixed periods. This is in accordance with the recommendation of the Controller of the Currency, and will break up such practices as prevailed in New York during the late severe pressure.

Cotton Market.

In consequence of heavy receipts, combined with scarcity of orders, our market was dull at a basis of 27c for low middling until Saturday, when, under advices of an advance from 11¼ to 11¾d. for uplands in Liverpool a fair speculative inquiry was experienced and factors disposed to sell at that price were enabled to work off about 1,800 bales, with ¼ to ½c higher realized in exceptional cases. The New York market closed firm at 29¼c. Previous to the advance in Liverpool, factors under orders to sell, forced small lots on the market at prices as low as 26½ to 26¾c. There has been hardly a day when the purchasers covered all that could be had at the ruling rates, and after the actual demand was supplied factors who had not sold were unable to realize the figures obtained by others. In the absence of Liverpool advices until a late hour to-day buyers and sellers were alike befogged and no particular movement occurred, while a heavy rain during the afternoon cut off all chances of activity after the telegram was received, which reported the market active and steady at 11¾d. In the morning, several lists of about 100 bales each were sold at 27c. for low middling and 27½ cents for middling, and about three p.m. a list was forced on the market, under instructions to realize, at 26¾c for low middling, which was ½c below the price offered on it Saturday. In the evening Dillard, Pinson & Co. succeded in working off a list of 308 bales, 290 of which was low middling, at the full price of 27¼c, and 18 bales were good ordinary at 26c. Another list of 51 bales, low middling, was sold about the same time, at the same price. Good ordinary sold generally at 26c to 26¼c. In a few instances 28c was realized on even middling selections, but 27¾c. was an outside figure for average middling, and some considered 27½c a full quotation. We note as of special interest sales of 29 strict middling (barely) at 28c, 3 do. at 28¼c, 7 and 8 do. at 28¾c, and 28 and 34 good middling at 29c. Enquiry was very light throughout the day, but was better toward the close, notwithstanding the rain. In consequence of pecuniary pressure, many holders are anxious to unload, but there is a general unwillingness to realize at the rates offered. We quote:

Ordinary	25	25½
Good ordinary	26	26½
Low middling	27	27½
Middling	27½	28
Strict middling	28¾	28¾
Good middling	29	29

The New York market opened strong at 29¼c with bulls in the ascendant, and closed firm at 29¾@29½c, sales to spinners being 615 bales, 1,232 bales to speculators, 1,049 to exporters and 5,000 bales in transit.

Sales here for the week were about 5,000 bales to speculators and spinners.

Receipts since Saturday, included in the above, 3,436 bales, against 3,319 bales for the same time last year, and 2,750 bales for Sunday and Monday for last week. The receipts last week were 10,597 bales, and for the week ending February 1st, 1868, 17,907 bales, which amount included an excess of 2,593 bales for January, as discovered by actual count of stock during that week.

The stock of cotton on hand this time last year was 18,230 bales, and the price of middling 17¾c to 18c.

Of the receipts since Saturday 462 bales were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 258 per Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad; 417 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad; 47 per Memphis and Little Rock Railroad; 150 (estimated) per wagons; 2,105 per river. Of the exports 188 were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad; 381 per Memphis and Ohio Railroad, and 1,000 per steamers. No shipments South.

In giving our comparative monthly statement Saturday it was stated that the receipts for January, 1868, were 44,426 bales instead of 47,019 bales, as called for by the records of the Chamber of Commerce. Since then, the late Secretary has informed us that the discrepancy is due to an excess of 2,593 bales, discovered by actual count of stock at the close of that month, which was accordingly added to the receipts for that month, making a total of 47,019 bales. Accepting this explanation, we reproduce the comparative statement in corrected form as follows:

	1868-9	1867-8
September	2,525	2,304
October	43,501	21,781
November	46,507	46,781
December	40,482	49,839
January	35,498	47,019
	167,883	167,814

It will be remembered that the receipts for January this year are to the 30th, thereceipts for the 31st, (Sunday) going with Monday's receipts into the account for February.

The stock of cotton at New Orleans, on Friday evening, was 141,554 bales. The *Times* of Saturday says:

The sales for the past three days sum up 10,750 bales, making, with the addition of 300 bales to Tuesday's business, a total for the week of 16,550, against 28,800 last week, and 38,000 the week before. The week's receipts comprise 39,120 bales, embracing 992 from Mobile and Galveston and 38,918 from all other ports. The receipts last week, showing an increase of 10,791 bales, and 18,355 for the corresponding week last year—an increase of 20,563. The week's exports comprise 19,686 bales, embracing 6,476 to Liverpool, 126 to Malaga, 3,821 to Boston, 8,027 to New York, 956 to Philadelphia and 273 to Baltimore.

The following exhibits the apparent supply of cotton at dates annexed, as compared with the apparent supply at the same dates last year:

	1869.	1868.
Memphis, Feb. 2d	21,927	18,230
Other Southern points, Jan 18	69,000	74,000
New Orleans, Jan. 29	141,554	92,919
Mobile, Jan. 22	56,252	74,009
Charleston, Jan. 22	25,600	34,000
Savannah, Jan. 22	47,267	56,787
Texas, Jan. 22	17,564	18,843
New York, Jan. 22	42,000	49,546
Other ports, Jan. 22	15,492	22,692
Liverpool, Jan. 22	296,000	406,940
Afloat, Jan. 22	251,000	198,000
London, Jan. 18	150,700	
Havre, Jan. 18	54,498	38,883

Easton's New York circular of January 22d says the exports to Great Britain and the Continent since September 1st foot up 662,626 bales, against 688,788 bales, and receipts 1,264,921 bales, against 1,173,354 bales for the same time last year. The stock at United States ports was 325,112 bales, against 353,754 bales last year. It adds:

We notice that the exports of cotton from the United States to Liverpool last year, for the ten weeks commencing January 24th, as follows: 41,933, 52,111, 44,244, 48,574, 48,078, 70,504, 45,488, 66,967, 45,026, 33,921; total, 500,936 bales, or an average of 50,093 bales weekly. Can the same amount be shipped this year, even if Liverpool prices should be further advanced? We think not. The exports thus far this season show a deficit of 48,000 bales to Liverpool, and we expect to see a deficit of at least 200,000 bales by the end of March. This would allow of shipments of 35,000 bales a week for the next ten weeks.

The AVALANCHE has already stated, in answer to inquiries from various sources, that the cotton tax was repealed, not suspended. When the first inquiry was received, we were unable to find a copy of the act, and could not therefore answer with full assurance of certainty; as a letter of inquiry on the subject was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. Soon after this a copy of the act came to light and was published in the AVALANCHE, setting at rest all doubts. Now an answer to our letter to Washington comes to hand, corroborating what the AVALANCHE stated. It is as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, January 26, 1869.

SIR: Your letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, has been referred to this office for answer. In reply I have to say that the act of February 3d, 1868, abolishing the tax on cotton is so clear as to admit of no doubt as to its meaning and effect. The language of the act is, that "the cotton tax now in force in United States after the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven shall be exempt from internal tax." This operates to exempt, not only the crop of 1868 but the crops of all succeeding years, until the act shall be repealed or modified by subsequent legislation.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
To Commercial Editor Memphis AVALANCHE, Memphis, Tenn.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
MEMPHIS, February 1, 1869. }

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received this week	12,251	
Received previously	159,188—171,419	
		171,466
Exported this week	6,713	
Exported previously	142,926—149,639	
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 12 m		21,827

Live Stock Market.

Received for the week at Bluff City Stock Yard, corner of Linden and Tennessee streets, 270 head beef cattle, 20 cows and calves, 150 hogs, 40 mules, 12 horses and 84 sheep.

Sales were 190 head cattle, 144 hogs, 25 cows and calves and 84 sheep. We quote:

Western beef cattle, first class	7c gross
" " second class	5c "
" " third class	3½c "
" " common	2½ to 3c "
Texas	$15 to 20 per head
Cows and calves	$35 to 75 "
Sheep—none in market.	
Hogs	9 to 10c gross
Working steers	$50 to 125 per yoke

The sheep received sold quick at 7¼c, gross, for first class, and the demand continues brisk.

Cows, calves and hogs, as well as No. 1 Western cattle, are scarce, while inferior cattle is in good supply, and dull for most descriptions.

Provisions in Cincinnati.

The following is Phillips' report of provisions in Cincinnati, under date of January 29.

The market for provisions during the week past was in the same excited state as named in my last, and prices materially advanced on nearly every article. The sharp offerings of both city and country stuff by parties who are willing to accept the unusual profits which they can now realize if they would hold their product at quoted prices, has within a day or two somewhat depressed the market, and buyers, either for consumption or speculation, are not so free to take hold at what is now regarded high figures and a lull is the result. The crop is so short that we can hardly look for any ultimate decline, though stops in advance must occur and temporary decline ensue when large offerings are made with a fairly loaded up market. The market to-day closes with more sellers than buyers at prices named below, and concessions on some articles would have to be made in order to effect sales. Mess pork has been in good demand all the week, but closes quiet at $21 for city; country is wanted at $20, but held at $21 to 50c higher. Lard, owing to favorable advices from Liverpool and New York, advances to 20c for city kettled, but closes dull at the figure. Prime steam, 19 to 19¼c; steam leaf, 19½c. Grease, 12 to 16c, as in quality. Bulk meats close quiet, shoulders, 13c; rib sides, 15¾c; clear rib,16c; clear sides, 16¾c; hams, 15¾c, all loose; sugar-cured hams, 16½ to 17½c. Bacon has been in good demand, but little ready for immediate shipment. I quote shoulders at 14¾ to 14¾c; clear rib, 17¼c; clear, 17¾ to 18c; sugar cured hams, 18 to 19½c.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Dull, at $6 ₱ bbl for limberwigs, in store.

BRAN—Quiet and firm at $25 ₱ ton in first hands, in shipping order.

BUTTER—Market overstocked and dull at 26@30c for common to prime Western tub, though some held at 56@10c higher. No demand.

BACON—No movement in sides or shoulders; few in market. Breakfast bacon and choice sugar cured hams dull at 19½@20c.

BEANS—Dull at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel for navy, and $2 50 for inferior.

BEEF—We quote fresh slaughtered at 4 to 5c ₱ lb for fore and 8 to 9c for hindquarters.

BAGGING—No demand except now and then in a retail way. We quote 2 lb Kentucky hemp and flax nominally 20 to 22½c and 1½ lb, 14 to 15c, by the piece.

CORN—Moderate receipts at the close and market easier. We note a sale of 230 sks shelled on levee at 67c, with smaller lots at 70c and a flatboat of 2,000 bushels ear loose at $1,160 lumped, boat included. Shelled in store, 72½@73c.

CORN MEAL—Excessive receipts and market dull at $3 25@3 35 ₱ bbl for choice white bolted and kiln dried on levee, with $3 50@3 60 the asking prices in store, for lots.

COFFEE—Market unchanged. Jobbing prices are 19 to 20c for common to strictly choice, Rio; affd 23c for Java, in store.

CARRAGEE—Dull at 12½@12¾ ₱ crate.

CANDLES—Market quiet at an advance; star, 12 oz, held at 18½c, in boxes.

COTTON SEED—We quote Dickson $5 and Peeler $3 per bushel. Common varieties nominally $12@14 per ton.

CHEESE—Market firm at 20c for Western reserve, 20½c for English dairy and 21c for Factory, selections in store.

CEMENT—Dull at $2 50@2 75 per barrel for Louisville and $4@4 50 for Rosendale.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand fair, buyers offering 7@9c ₱ lb for apples and 10@12c for peaches

EGGS—No demand and market overstocked, with sales slow at 15 to 16c per dozen,

FLOUR—All grades dull with common easier. We quote superfine $6 50@7 per bbl; extra, $7 50@8; double extra, $8 50@9; treble extra, $9 50@10 50; choice family brands, $11@12.

FISH—Quiet and firm. Jobbing prices are as follows: No. 1 family mackerel per kit, $27; ditto per hf bbl. $14; do. per kit, $2 90. No. 2 per bbl. $21; per hf bbl, $11; per kit, $2 60. No. 3 per bbl, $18; per hf bbl, $9 50 per kit, $2 10. Dry cod 7½@8c per lb. Dry herrings ₱ box, 65c.

FURS, ETC—In demand. We quote: Raccoon, No. 1, 60 to 65c; No. 2, 30 to 35c; No. 3, 15 to 16c. Mink, No. 1, $1 50 to 60; No. 2, 75c to $1 50; No. 3, 25 to 25c. Otter, No. 1, $5 to $6; No. 2, $2 50 to $3; No. 3, $1 25 to $1 50; opossum, 5 to 8c; fox, 40 to 50c; wild cat, 30 to 40c; house cat, 10c; muskrat, 15 to 20c; skunk, 10 to 20c; wolf, $1 to 50; bear, $1 to $6; beaver, ₱ lb, $1 to $1 50; deer, winter, 30c; summer, 25 to 40c.

GRITS—Quiet at $6 75 to 7 25 per bbl.

GRIDLASS—In demand at 7 to 12c per ₱.

HOMINY—Quiet at $6 25 to $6 50 ₱ bbl.

HAY—A fair supply of timothy on flatboats, and sales in lots at $24 per ton.

HARROW—Jobbing prices are as follows: Nails, 10d, best brand, $5 25 to $5 50; common, $5 to $5 25; Hollow ware castings, ₱ lb 6c; Axes, Collins' ₱ doz, $15; do, Hunt's, ₱ doz, $18. Trace chains, ₱ doz. pair, $9 to $13. Manilla rope, ₱ lb, 25c. Cotton rope, ₱ lb, 45c. Hog skin collars, ₱ doz, $10 to $12. Root hames, ₱ doz, $6 to $8. Blind bridles, plow, ₱ doz, $13 to $18. Single trees, do., ₱ doz, $9; double trees, do., ₱ doz, $16 56. Grindstones, ₱ lb, 2c. Avery plows, No. 8 each, ——. Bar iron, ₱ lb, 5½ to 7c.

HORSES AND MULES—Good working animals are in demand at $100@150 per head but fancy stock is neglected. Large droves have arrived during the week.

HIDES—Demand good at unchanged prices. Flint, 21 to 22c; dry salted, 19 to 20c; green salted, 10@11c; green from butchers, 9 to 9½c; green deer skins, 15 to 16c.

IRON TIES—Dull at $7 per 100 lb by the ton.

KRAUT—Dull at $10 per bbl.

LARD—Market easier and inactive. We quote prime, packed in kegs 21¼ to 22c, and in tierces 20 to 21c.

LIME—Quiet. Louisville, 1 50@1 75 per bbl; Cape, Alabama and Eureka, $2@2 25. Utica, $1 75@2.

LEATHER—Market firm. Oak sole ₱ lb, 42 to 45c; Hemlock sole, 35 to 38c; French calf skins ₱ doz, $50@80; American do., $30@50; linings, per doz., $5 50@12; toppings, $13@15.

MOLASSES—Market firm at 75@80c for prime to choice Louisiana in bbls. Sorghum, quiet, at 50@60c in bbls. Sugar house syrups nominal.

NAILS—Dull at $5@5 25 rates in store. We note an agent's sale of 200 kegs Wheeling at $4 55, in store.

OATS—Market quiet and steady at 70 to 75c for prime, in shipping order, with 80 to 85c asked for choice. Sales of the week 41,683, 52,111.

ONIONS—Quiet at $5@6 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Coal oil higher and firm, 40 to 45c ₱ gallon. Linseed, raw, $1 20; do. boiled, $1 25; train, $1 25; lard, $1 70@1 75; lubricating, 50c.

PORK—Receipts light and market firm of 40,000 lbs bulk clearsides packed, sold on Friday at 17¾c to arrive; 20,000 lbs was resold this morning at 17¾c, on spot. We quote store prices as follows: Mess pork ₱ bbl, $32 50; rump, $27@27 50; jowls, $22 50. Bulk meats ₱ lb: Clearsides, 17c; clear rib sides, 17¼c; ribbed sides and hams, 17c; shoulders, 14c; heads and jowls, 8c. Dressed hogs scarce at 12½@13c round.

POTATOES—Market dull and unchanged, though seed varieties are held very firm. We quote: Sweet, ₱ bbl, $3 50@4 75 ₱ bbl; peachblows, $2 50@2 75; russets, $3 50@4.

POULTRY—Chickens dull at $4 50@5 50 ₱ doz; geese dull at $6@9; ducks $4 50@5; turkeys quiet at $18@20.

PUTTY—Quiet at 8c ₱ lb.

POWDER—Quiet at $6 50 ₱ keg for rifle, $5 50 for sporting, for Louisiana and 10c for Carolina, in bbls.

ROPE—No demand and prices nominally 9@10c for machine, and 6¾@8c for hand made.

SUGAR—Louisiana quiet and firm at the following prices by the hhd, in store; white clarified, 16 to 18¾c; yellow clarified, choice, 15¾ to 16c; fair to fully fair, old process, 12½ to 13½; prime to choice, do. 14 to 15c. Refined sugars nominal.

STARCH—Quiet at 7@8c per lb.

SODA—Quiet at 6@10c, in kegs and boxes.

SALT—Market quiet. 280 lb barrels on levee, $3; in store, $3 15@3 25; large barrels in store, $3 75@3 75; dairy salt per barrel of 280 lbs, $4@4 25; per barrel of 7 bushels, $4 75@5; Liverpool per sack, $2 50 to $2 75 for coarse and $2 75 to $3 for fine.

SHOT—Drop, $3 to $3 15 per sack; buck, $3 25 to $3 40.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 70c ₱ gallon, in lots and 75 to 80c in a small way.

TALLOW—Demand light at 9½c per lb.

WHISKY—Quiet. Highwines, $1 per gallon.

WHITE LEAD—We quote at $12@13 50 ₱ 100 lbs, according to quality.

TURPENTINE—Quiet and firm at 70c ₱ gallon, in lots and 75 to 80c in a small way.

The Indiana school fund now amounts to $8,259,341 34.

The London theaters are doing a bad business.

Colonel Riley, a leading man of the Choctaw Nation, was found dead in the road, near Perryville, Choctaw Nation, on the 29th of December. He was frozen to death.

A farmer near Dubuque had the following additions to his treasures within twenty-four hours: Two boys, seven lambs, one calf and seventeen pigs.

The French opera of "Roland a Roncevaux," which had such success in Paris two or three years since, has now made a hit in New Orleans.

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A GOOD HOME
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75 Acres Good Cleared Land,

ONE mile south of Raleigh, and near Raleigh Station, Memphis and Ohio Railroad. Good improvements, fruits, etc. Also a good Brick Residence, with garden, fruits, etc., and a Grocery House in Raleigh. Refer to M. D. L. Stewart, corner of Union and Second streets, Memphis.

P. S.—If not rented before Saturday, the 16th instant, the whole will be rented at public auction, on the premises—of the first on that day—when and where a sale of Corn, Fodder, Cows, Horses, Hogs, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, will take place. ja31

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Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What it has lost in width of column is more than made up for in length and the addition, which gives its pages a greater breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat typography and clearness of print, it will now be readily accepted as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We renew our congratulations to our neighbor upon these evidences of well-doing, journalistic tact and enterprise.—Memphis Appeal.

We are pleased to see the evidence of prosperity in our AVALANCHE neighbor, who appears this morning in greatly enlarged proportions and in new dress. The improvement made in size, and the outer garb, deserves a large reward. It will require a strong editorial staff to fill well its capacious columns. We are confident our neighbor can compress them into smaller compass. Eminent success to you, neighbor.—Memphis Ledger.

We congratulate our friends of the Memphis AVALANCHE upon the recent enlargement and much improved appearance of that vigorous, independent and entertaining journal. It is unexceptional in typography and general make-up, and its "departments" are conducted in a manner before us, of the 12th, is a model newspaper.—Nashville Banner.

The AVALANCHE, daily and weekly, has been enlarged four columns. We make this announcement with great pleasure. This brings the AVALANCHE up to the size of the largest Southern papers in the South. We are rejoiced at this evidence of its prosperity. This paper has long been the embodiment of the extreme Southern sentiment of the country. And as such, has been the representative of that noble and generous class who have been moved more by impulse than self interest. Nothing now remains unsettled that transcendental interests of the country requires a policy long devoted to party and more to country, it has cheerfully directed its energies to the accomplishment of that direction. We wish the proprietors a still larger measure of success, for surely, none more deserve it.—[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. In size and neatness of appearance we have hitherto been disposed to give the palm to the Nashville papers, but the AVALANCHE is now equal to anything in the newspaper line produced in the "City of Rocks." It is a bold and spirited Democratic paper, and though we could not wish it success politically, we hope it may meet with a reception by the people worthy of its improved appearance.—[Chattanooga Republican.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of the 12th, comes to us greatly enlarged and in an entirely new dress. Its columns have been made narrower, with a line to each page, making a thirty-six column paper. It contains about twice the columns of reading matter, making one of the largest and most complete newspapers in the country. We are glad to note the chronicle this evidence of prosperity of our neighbor, and wish it still greater success in the future than in the past.—[Little Rock Gazette.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We are pleased to see that this splendid and thorough going paper has been considerably enlarged. It is one of the best newspapers published in the Mississippi Valley. We would advise our readers, who wish a reliable paper, to subscribe for it, instead of Pomeroy's and other New York papers. Subscription price for the Weekly per annum $2.—[De Witt (Ark.) Elector.

With characteristic energy and enterprise, the proprietors of this excellent paper, the Memphis AVALANCHE, have recently greatly enlarged and otherwise improved their journal. We have now one of the largest dailies in the United States. It has always been one of the best. It is bold, manly and fearless, and is devoted to the interests of our people. May its shadow never grow less.—[Holly Springs Reporter.

AVALANCHE.—This sterling journal comes to us in a new dress, enlarged and otherwise improved. The AVALANCHE is now the official organ of the city of Memphis, having the largest circulation of any paper within its limits. It is, therefore, much the most lucrative medium for the publication of the letter list, every Sunday. Its terms are published in our columns, and those who want a bold, sound and patriotic paper, should subscribe for the AVALANCHE.—[Jackson (Tenn.) Tribune.

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—On Tuesday last we had the pleasure of greeting our old favorite, the Memphis AVALANCHE, in a new dress, enlarged form, and otherwise greatly improved appearance. It is now one of the largest dailies in the whole country, and, being in the main the earnest advocate of sound doctrine, we hail this evidence of success with unalloyed satisfaction. The AVALANCHE has a corps of editors who thoroughly understand their business; and to any of our country friends, who may desire a first-class newspaper from Memphis—one which gives them all the news, political and local, financial and commercial, with details of all the movements of all the leading marts, the quotations, etc., etc.—we say you can do no better than to take The Daily AVALANCHE.—[Water Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

The Memphis AVALANCHE, of Tuesday, comes to us in an entire new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. The AVALANCHE is a bold, fearless sheet—bold in defense of truth, justice and right, fearless in its denunciation of oppression, corruption and villainy—and we rejoice to see this evidence of its prosperity. It is one of the ablest, best papers in the South, and well deserves the cordial support it is receiving. Long may it live to defend the right; may it survive the last enemy, and its future be far more successful than its past has ever been.—[Somerville Falcon.

In another column will be found the reduced terms of the Memphis AVALANCHE. That excellent and popular paper is now offered so low that any one who desires a Memphis daily or Weekly cannot fail to subscribe at once. Colonel Galloway is an able, enterprising, energetic editor, and the AVALANCHE under his care and keeping will always be a "thing of life."—[Iuka Gazette.

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